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LIST
OF
THE ANIMALS
IN
THE GARDENS
OF THE
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
WITH NOTICES RESPECTING THEM;
AND
A PLAN OF THE GARDENS,
SHOWING THE BUILDINGS AND ENCLOSURES IN WHICH THE
ANIMALS ARE KEPT.

[JUNE 1833.]

ELEVENTH PUBLICATION.

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1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

As the Collection is liable to continual change,—from the transfer of specimens to more convenient quarters; from casualties, or other causes of removal from the gardens; and from accessions;—some irregularities may be observed in this List, notwithstanding the accuracy of the account at the time of its going to the press. These will be corrected in the succeeding Editions, and new ones will be put forth so frequently as to obviate as far as possible the inconvenience alluded to.

N.B. It is to be observed, that the Council of the Society do not hold themselves responsible for the Nomenclature used, nor for any Opinions expressed, or Statements made, in this Publication.

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LIST

OF

THE ANIMALS, &c.

[N.B. The figures between brackets, in the text, refer to the situation in the Plan, of the places described.]

FROM the ENTRANCE LODGES (1) the visitor proceeds along the TERRACE (2) to the PIT (3), in which are kept several BEARS: among them a

LARGE AMERICAN BEAR. (A Female.)

From the Northern parts of America. It is probably identical with the *European brown Bear*, although it surpasses in size most individuals of that race.—Presented to the Society by the Rev. Edgell Edgell.

AMERICAN BLACK BEAR.

Ursus Americanus, *Pall.* L'Ours noir, *Desm.* L'Ours noir de l'Amérique Septentrionale, *Cuv.* Black Bear, *Penn.*

Native of North America, living on vegetables, roots, and fruits; but it occasionally resorts to the sea-coasts, and then it feeds on fish. Is much smaller than the *European Bear*.—A specimen from Canada was presented to the Society by the Earl of Dalhousie.

CINNAMON BEARS. (Male and Female.)

Imported and presented by the Hudson's Bay Company. They are animals of the year 1829. *Cinnamon Bears*, which are also called *Chocolate Bears*, are considered a variety of the preceding species. In a wild state they are said to be much more powerful, fierce, and vicious than the *black Bear*, and to inhabit the open and upland grounds of their native country, whilst the *black Bears* are found only in the close and wooded districts. Notwithstanding the violence of their disposition when wild, under domestication they become as tame and tractable as the others. Their range through the Northern parts of America equals that of the *black Bear*.

Adjoining the Bear Pit is a RUSTIC SEAT (4), in which the wife of one of the under-keepers is permitted to attend during the hours of exhibition, for the sale of cakes, fruit, nuts, and

other articles which the visitors may be disposed to give to the different animals.

From this part of the Terrace are best seen the collection of

BALD-HEAD PIGEONS,

which are kept in the roof of the neighbouring building (5). These birds are remarkable for being the best *Tumblers* in their flight of all the varieties of *Fancy Pigeons*.

Below the Terrace, on the North side, is an enclosed LAWN WITH A POND FOR AQUATIC BIRDS (6), in which the following are at present kept.

COMMON CORMORANT.

Carbo Cormoranus, *Meyer*. *Le Cormoran*, *Buff*.

This bird inhabits the rocky coasts of Great Britain, and is found in various parts of the world, but especially in the colder regions. It lives on fish, which it takes by diving.—One of the specimens was presented by the late Joshua Brookes, Esq.

BLACK SWAN. (Male and Female.)

Cygnus atratus, *Meyer*. *Anas atrata*, *Lath*. *Anas Plutonia*, *Shaw*.

Natives of New South Wales, but are sufficiently domesticated to breed in this country.—These birds were reared by Sir Robert Heron at Stubton in Lincolnshire, and presented by him to the Society. Others have been presented by Lord Fitzwilliam.

CEREOPSIS GEESE.

Cereopsis Novæ Hollandiæ, *Lath*.

A beautiful species from New Holland, which there is reason to hope may be domesticated in this country.—Four pair were included in the splendid donation made to the Society by His Majesty. They have reared young ones at the Farm at Kingston every year since they have been in the Society's possession.

MAGELLANIC GOOSE.

Anser Magellanicus, —. *Anas Magellanicus*, *Gmel*. *Oie des Terres Magellaniques*, *Buff*.

From the Island of Chiloe.—Presented by Lord Colchester.

SANDWICH ISLAND GOOSE.

Anser Sandvicensis, *Vigors*.

A pair of these birds, which appear to be hitherto undescribed, was presented to the Society by Lady Glengall.

SHIELDRAKES.

Anas Tadorna, Linn. Le Tadorne, Buff. Le Canard Tadorne, Temm.

These are found plentifully on parts of the coasts of England, where they breed principally in rabbit-holes in the ground. They inhabit similar places in the Western parts of Europe.—The birds here exhibited were presented by the Council of the Horticultural Society, in whose Garden one pair of them was hatched, and reared by the other pair, their parents, in 1827. In the autumn of last year, three young ones were hatched in their present situation.

SHOVELLERS. (Male and Female.)

Anas clypeata, Linn. Le Souchet ou Le Rouge, Buff. Le Canard Souchet, Temm.

Distinguished by their broad bills. Natives both of America and Europe. They come to Great Britain and other parts of Middle Europe in the winter, and go Northwards to breed.

BLACK-BILLED WHISTLING DUCK.

Anas arborea, Linn. Le Siffleur à bec noir, Buff.

Inhabits the West Indian Islands.—Presented by Miss Elphinstone.

RED-BILLED WHISTLING DUCK.

Anas autumnalis, Linn. Le Siffleur à bec rouge et narines jaunes, Buff.

Presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

WEBLESS DUCKS. (Male and Female.)

An accidental variety of the *tame Duck*, with feet not webbed, and with a shortened upper mandible.

PINTAIL DUCKS. (Male and Female.)

Anas acuta, Linn. Le Canard à longue queue, Buff.

A pair was presented by Samuel Curtis, Esq.

WIGEONS. (Male and Female.)

Anas Penelope, Linn. Le Canard Siffleur, Buff.

POCHARD, OR RED-HEADED WIGEON. (Male.)

Anas ferina, Linn. Le Canard Milouin, Buff.

GARGANEYS. (Males and Females.)

Anas Querquedula, Linn. La Sarcelle commune et La Sarcelle d'été, Buff. Le Canard Sarcelle d'été, Temm.

The *Crowned Cranes* and other *Wading Birds* from the large Aviaries are turned into this Enclosure during the day-time.

The remainder of the *Aquatic Birds* will be found in the ENCLOSURES (15), (26), and (35).

In descending from the Terrace, the building which immediately presents itself is the LLAMA HOUSE (5). In this are exhibited specimens of the

LLAMA.

Auchenia Glama, Ill. *Camelus Glama*, Linn. Le Lama, Buff.

Natives of South America, in which country the domesticated varieties are used as beasts of burden. They are fed with provender similar to that of horses in this country.—A *white variety*, formerly in the Collection, was presented by the Duke of Bedford. One now exhibited belonged to His Majesty's Collection: the others were presented by Her Majesty.

Between the Lawn and the Llama House a large octagonal SUMMER CAGE (7) FOR MACCAWS has been fitted up, in which the following species are usually kept. In winter they are removed to some of the warmer repositories.

RED AND YELLOW MACCAWS.

Macrocerus Aracanga, Vieill. *Psittacus Aracanga*, Gmel. Le petit Ara rouge, Buff.

Two of these were presented by Lient. Henry Lister Maw, R.N. and were his companions in his voyage down the Amazon river. Another pair was presented by the Marchioness of Ormonde.

RED AND BLUE MACCAWS.

Macrocerus Macao, Vieill. *Psittacus Macao*, Linn. L'Ara rouge, Buff.

One of these birds was brought from Brazil by Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, and placed in the Menagerie of the Society by her order.

Maccaws are natives of the West Indian Islands and the warm parts of the Continent of America.

One species of *Cockatoo* is also placed in this Cage. The others are kept in the Parrot Room (50) in the North Garden.

GREATER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO.

Plyctolophus galeritus, Vieill. *Psittacus galeritus*, Lath.

Native of New South Wales.

After the inspection of the *Llamas* and *Maccaws* the course to be pursued in viewing the collection is to enter, through a door to the South, the COURT YARD (8), in which are the following *Quadrupeds*.

In the large iron cages on the right,

EUROPEAN BROWN BEAR.

Ursus Arctos, *Linn.* *L'Ours*, *Buff.* *L'Ours brun*, *Desm.* *L'Ours brun d'Europe*, *Cuv.* *Brown Bear*, *Penn.*

Native of the Northern parts of Europe and Asia, and living among mountains and in forests. Feeds chiefly on vegetable diet. The flesh of young bears is eatable.—One of the specimens exhibited is a young female from Siberia, presented by Thomas Horton, Esq.

AMERICAN BLACK BEAR.

(See page 3.)

SIBERIAN BEAR.

Ursus collaris, *F. Cuv.*

Distinguished by its large size, and by the broad white collar surrounding its neck. It may be doubted whether it is more than a variety of the *brown Bear* of Europe.

In the Chambers under the Terrace opening into this Yard is confined the

GRISLY BEAR.

Ursus ferox, *Lewis & Clarke.* *Ursus horribilis*, *Ord.* *L'Ours gris*, *Desm.*

This is the most powerful and probably the largest kind of Bear that now exists. It is also the most ferocious; and surprising histories are related by travellers concerning its wonderful tenacity of life. It inhabits the base of the Rocky Mountains in North America.—The present individual was brought to England upwards of twenty years since by the Hudson's Bay Company, by whom it was presented to His late Majesty King George III. It remained in the Menagerie at the Tower until the accession of His present Majesty, who munificently presented it, together with the whole of the Royal Collection of living animals, to the Society.

The ENCLOSED YARD (9) is occupied by various ruminating Quadrupeds. Among these may be noticed the

PERSIAN SHEEP.

Ovis Aries, var. *steatopyga*, *Pall.*

A singular variety from India, presented by Septimus Burton, Esq.

Under a SHED (10) to the left is a Cage containing the

PEKAN, OR FISHER MARTEN.

Mustela Canadensis, Schreb. Fisher Weasel, Penn.

The largest of the Marten tribe. Its name of *Fisher*, as observed by Mr. Sabine, in the Appendix to Captain Franklin's Journey, "is not appropriate, since it does not feed on fish, but pursues the same prey as the *Pine Marten*." Inhabits the fur countries of North America as far north as the Great Slave Lake, whence numerous skins are imported by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Here also is an

ARCTIC FOX.

Canis Lagopus, Linn. Isatis, Buff.

Inhabits the coasts of the Arctic Sea, seldom visiting the interior, except in severe winters. Like many other animals of high northern latitudes, it offers considerable differences between its winter and summer dress. The former is nearly pure white, long, soft, and downy; the latter for the most part brown, short, and more rigid.—The individual exhibited was presented, along with the Fisher Marten, by the Hudson's Bay Company in the autumn of last year, and has gone through its winter change, and reassumed its summer coat exactly as in higher latitudes. It was taken by Captain Hanwell at sea on a floating iceberg, in Lat. $56^{\circ} 54'$, Long. $83^{\circ} 33' W.$, at a distance of one hundred miles from the land.

Behind these is a DEN of two compartments, containing

SLOTH BEARS. (Male and Female.)

Prochilus labiatus, Ill. *Ursus labiatus*, Blainv. *Ursus longirostris*, Tied. *Bradypus ursiformis*, Shaw. L'Ours Jongleur, F. Cuv. Ursine Sloth, Shaw. Ursiform Sloth, Penn.

Natives of India. They are the Bears usually exhibited for their antics, by the Indian jugglers. They are milder in their dispositions than most of the other species.

SPECTACLED BEAR.

Ursus ornatus, F. Cuv.

A native of the mountains of South America, which has very recently been for the first time described. This is probably the only individual that has yet reached England.

Next to this have been constructed temporary ENCLOSURES AND SHEDS (11) for the reception of DEER, ANTELOPES, &c.

Here at present are exhibited a pair of

GNU ANTELOPES.

Antelope Gnu, *Gmel.* Le Gnou ou Niou, *Buff.*

Natives of South Africa.

At the back of one of these Sheds has been fitted up a COTE for

DRAGON PIGEONS.

These are the birds used to convey messages.

Opposite is a Temporary Building containing DENS FOR LARGE FELINE QUADRUPEDS (12), which are tenanted as follows.

LION.

Felis Leo, *Linn.* Le Lion, *Buff.*

This is the variety, with a black mane, from the Cape of Good Hope. *Lions* inhabit both Asia and Africa, but the natives of the two countries vary in colour.—The specimen was presented by Sir Thomas Reade.

LIONESS.

A specimen from Africa, presented by Sir Pulteney Malcolm.

TIGER. (Male and Female.)

Felis Tigris, *Linn.* Le Tigre royal, *Buff.*

The *Tiger* is a native of the Continent and Islands of Asia.—The female was brought from Bengal, and presented to the Society by Capt. Charles Edward Mangles. The male was presented by Capt. Gribble, R.N.

PUMA. (Male and Female.)

Felis concolor, *Linn.* *Felis Puma*, *Traill.* Le Cougar, *Buff.*

An inhabitant of both North and South America. In South America it is very ravenous; in the Northern part of that Continent it is said to be less furious, though equally destructive. The flesh is eaten.

One of the females has several times produced young. These, like the young cubs of the lion, are spotted, although the fully grown animal is without spots.—Pumas have been presented by the Duke of Manchester, R. Pringle, Esq., the Rev. E. Kitson, and Richard Edwards, Esq.

CHITTAHS, OR HUNTING LEOPARDS. (Male and Female.)

Felis jubata, *Schreb.* Le Guépard, *Buff.* Le Tigre Chasseur, *Cuv.*

Natives of Africa and India. In the latter country they are tamed and trained for the purpose of hunting *Antelopes*, and other beasts of the chase. Are remarkable in not having retractile claws, like other

species referred to the Genus *Felis*, and for that cause are justly considered as distinct from the rest of that Genus.

One pair of those exhibited is from Senegal: the other pair is from Bombay, and was presented to the Society by His Excellency Lord Clare.

Opposite to these Dens is a TEMPORARY BUILDING (13) (framed so as to be convertible to other purposes hereafter), in which are occasionally kept some animals, for which permanent accommodations have not yet been provided, or which are removed from their own buildings during the colder season. At present there are here the

INDIAN ANTELOPE.

Antelope *Cervicapra*, *Pall.*

An adult male. The female is without horns, and of a much paler colour.

MUNTJAK DEER.

Cervus Muntjak, *Zimm.*

Probably the smallest of the Deer tribe. It is doubtful whether the *Muntjak* of the Continent of India is not distinct from that of the Indian Islands. This individual is from the Continent.

The two latter species were presented by Colonel Sykes.

They are occasionally let out for exercise in the ENCLOSURE (15).

WEASEL-HEADED ARMADILLO.

Dasypus sex-cinctus, *Linn.*

Native of South America. Young of this species have been several times produced in the Menagerie: their growth is very rapid.—Presented by Thomas Warre, Esq.

These animals are let out on fine days in the ENCLOSURE FOR SMALL QUADRUPEDS (31).

The collection of *Land Tortoises* (See page 20) is also kept here during winter.

Here likewise during the winter are many of the less hardy Birds, which in summer are exhibited in more exposed situations in the Gardens: such as some of the *Maccaws*, from the MACCAW CAGE (7); and the more tender species of *Doves* from the DOVE COTE (30).

Here are also kept the

WOMBAT.

Phascolomys Wombat, Pér.

One of the *Marsupial* inhabitants of New Holland, and simulating the *Rodentia*.—Presented by Charles Telfair, Esq.

CERVINE OR BUBAL ANTELOPE.

Antilope Bubalis, Pall. Vache de Barbarie.

Native of North Africa.—Presented by Sir Thomas Reade, Consul-General at Tunis.

GAZELLE ANTELOPE.

Antilope Dorcas, Pall.

Also from North Africa.—Presented by James Giro, Esq.

AXIS DEER.

Cervus Axis, Erxl.

Native of India, and breeding well in this country.—The full-grown male exhibited was presented by Lord Clare. Other individuals are at the Society's Farm at Kingston.

BLACK AXIS DEER.

Cervus nudipalpebra, Ogilby.

Recently distinguished from the common *Axis Deer*. The description of the species rests on the individual in the Society's possession.

RHEA, OR AMERICAN OSTRICH.

Rhea Americana, Vieill.

Resembling the *Ostrich* of Africa in manners and disposition, but smaller, and having three toes on each foot instead of two. It inhabits the Southern and Western parts of South America.—From the collection of the President, Lord Stanley.

CASSOWARIES.

Casuarius Emeu, Lath.

Native of the more remote islands of the Indian Archipelago, and particularly of New Guinea. Remarkable for its bony helmet, and the varied and brilliant colours of the naked skin of its head and the upper part of its neck. Its wings are merely rudimentary, and are destitute of barbed feathers.—These birds were very young when they were placed in the Menagerie in the spring of 1832.

CONCAVE HORNBILL.

Buceros cavatus, Lath.

A young individual, probably of this species, recently obtained by the Society. A beak of the adult bird is suspended in the cage to illustrate the perfect characters.

Here also are kept for the present the SMALLER QUADRUPEDS.

SQUIRREL MONKEY.

Callithrix sciureus, Geoff.

Native of South America.—Presented by Joseph Simpson, Esq.

RUFFED LEMUR.

Lemur Macaco, Auct. *Lemur Macaco*, d. Linn. Vari, Buff.

A specimen was presented by Capt. Last.

WHITE-FRONTED LEMUR.

Lemur albifrons, Geoff.

BLACK-FRONTED LEMUR.

Lemur nigrifrons, Geoff.

All the *Lemurs* are natives of Madagascar, where they are supposed to supply the place of the Monkey tribe.—*Lemurs* have been presented to the Society at different times by Robert Barclay, Esq., William Hopkins, Esq., Dr. Stephenson, &c. &c.

VULPINE OPOSSUM.

Phalangista vulpina, Cuv.

Presented by Dr. Weatherhead.

SOOTY OPOSSUM.

Phalangista fuliginosa, Ogilby.

Recently described for the first time by Mr. Ogilby, from the present specimen. Like the preceding species and the other *Phalanger Opossums* of this form, it is a native of Australia.

KINKAJOU.

Cercoleptes caudivolvulus, Ill. *Viverra caudivolvula*, Linn.

From South America.

SQUIRREL FLYING OPOSSUM.

Petaurus sciureus.

One of the *Marsupial Quadrupeds* of New Holland.—Presented by the Marchioness of Cleveland. It has now lived upwards of four years in the Menagerie.

COMMON JERBOA.

Dipus Sagitta, Zimm.

Presented by Hanmer Warrington, Esq.,—from the coast of Barbary.

CHINCHILLA.

Chinchilla lanigera, *Benn.*

Natives of Chili; which produce the well-known and valuable fur that bears their name.—*Chinchillas* have been presented by Capt. Beechey, R.N., Lady Knighton, and Lord Colchester. Specimens brought home by Capt. Beechey afforded the earliest scientific details published of an animal previously known by its fur only, and by the accounts of travellers.

WHITE RAT.

Mus decumanus, var. *alba*.

A white variety of the *common Norway Rat*.—Presented by — Douglas, Esq., and Thomas Milward, Esq.

BLACK RAT.

Mus Rattus, *Linn.*

The aboriginal *Rat* of this country, formerly very abundant, but supposed to have been driven away by the preceding species. They have lately appeared in various parts of London.

SPOTTED CAVY.

Cœlogenus subniger, *F. Cuv.* *Mus Paca*, *Linn.* *Paca*, *Buff.*

A native of South America, from Surinam to Paraguay.

CAPYBARA.

Hydrochærus Capybara, *Erxl.* *Sus Hydrochærus*, *Linn.* *Cabiai*, *Buff.*
Thick-nosed Tapir, *Penn.*

Gregarious and nocturnal in its habits, it frequents the large rivers of Brasil. It is sometimes called the *River- or Sea-Hog*.—Specimens have been presented by Henry Baker, Esq. and by George Langstaff, Esq.

BANDICOOT RAT.

Mus giganteus, *Hardw.*

The *gigantic Rat* of the Continent of India.—These specimens are from Bombay, and were presented by His Excellency Lord Clare.

BARBARY MICE.

Mus Barbarus, *Linn.*

An elegantly striped species, which was known to Linnæus, but subsequently lost to science until recovered on the possession by the Society of several individuals. It is common in Barbary.—Specimens have been presented by Lord Colchester, Hanmer Warrington, Esq., and E. W. A. Drummond Hay, Esq.

WHITE MICE.

Mus Musculus, var. *alba*.

The well-known albino variety of the *common Mouse*.

LONG-TAILED FIELD MOUSE.

Mus sylvaticus, *Pall.*

It is considered by some naturalists as probable that this is only the *common Mouse* in the state in which it exists remote from houses.

CHILIAN RAT.

Octodon Cumingii, *Benn.*

Nearly allied to the *Campagnols*, but distinguished by the number and form of the molar teeth.—First described from the specimens which were brought from Chili by Mr. Cuming, and presented by him to the Society.

LONG-TAILED OPOSSUM.

Dasyurus macrurus, *Geoff.*

Presented by A. Stephen, Esq.

MAUGÉ'S OPOSSUM.

Dasyurus Maugei, *Geoff.*

Both *Marsupial* inhabitants of New Holland.—The latter was presented by Walter Buchanan, Esq.

MANGUE.

Crossarchus obscurus, *F. Cuv.*

From the western coast of Africa.—Presented by Capt. Forde.

GRISON.

Galictis vittata, *Bell.* *Gulo vittatus*, *Desm.* *Lutra vittata*, *Traill.*

Native of Guiana and of other parts of South America. Its disposition is sanguinary and not unlike that of the *Pole-cat*; but it is occasionally capable of nearly complete domestication. An individual living some years since in the possession of Thomas Bell, Esq., was exceedingly playful and familiar, and even affectionate.—Presented by Hugh Cuming, Esq., and F. Hankey, Esq.

CAPISTRATED SQUIRREL.

Sciurus capistratus, *Bosc.* *Ecureuil à masque*, *Cuv.*

Black, with the nose, ears, feet, and tip of the tail white. A native of North America.—Presented by H. Ewbank, Esq.

Under shelter of the East side of this Building, MOVEABLE DENS are placed, with Animals for which more permanent accommodations are not provided. These are liable to frequent changes depending on the state of the Menagerie, and on this account are not specially enumerated. The Labels affixed to

the occupied Dens will direct the Visitor, with the aid of the Index, to the part of this List in which the several animals that may be kept in them are mentioned.

At the back of the large Dens for the *Lions*, &c. is a SHED AND ENCLOSURE (14) for *Goats* and *Sheep*, where varieties of these genera are kept, and in which the *Llamas*, &c., are occasionally allowed to range. It is at present occupied during the day by the

SING-SING ANTELOPE.

Antelope Sing-Sing.

A female of an apparently undescribed species.—Brought from the Western coast of Africa, and presented by R. W. Hay, Esq.

CASHMERE GOAT.

Capra Hircus, var. *laniger*.

AFRICAN GOAT.

Capra Hircus, var. *depressus*.

BRAHMIN COW AND CALF.

Bos Taurus, var. *Indicus*.

Presented by Capt. Grote.—The Brahmin Bull is kept in the CATTLE SHEDS (28).

The Night Quarters of all these animals is the LLAMA-HOUSE (5).

On the Plat eastward of the TEMPORARY REPOSITORY (13), are seven MOVEABLE AVIARIES (14*), wherein the following Birds belonging to the genera *Phasianus*, *Perdix*, and *Tetrao*, are exhibited.

HYBRID PHEASANTS.

Bred between the *Pheasant* and the *common Fowl*.—A pair was presented by Lord Stanley, and a second pair by the Earl of Carnarvon.

HYBRID PHEASANTS.

Between the *common* and *golden Pheasant*.—Presented by Sir John De Beauvoir.

GOLD PHEASANTS.

Phasianus pictus, Linn. Le Faisan doré de la Chine, Buff.

Presented by the Duke of Bedford.

SILVER OR PENCILLED PHEASANTS.

Phasianus nycthemerus, *Linn.* Le Faisan noir et blanc de la Chine, *Buff.*

CHINESE RING-NECKED PHEASANTS.

Phasianus torquatus, *Temm.* Le Faisan à collier, *Temm.*

These three species are natives of China; as is also a fourth, the

PURPLE-BREASTED PHEASANT.

Phasianus pectoralis.

Probably an undescribed species, though very nearly allied to the *ring-necked*. The rich colour of the throat extends over the whole breast.—Presented by John Reeves, Esq., of Canton.

REEVES'S PHEASANT.

Phasianus Reevesii, *Hardw.* Faisan vénéré, *Temm.*

This beautiful species was presented to the Society above two years since by John Reeves, Esq., who obtained it from the North of China. The two middle tail-feathers when of full growth are five feet five inches in length. (The cage is occasionally moved into other vacant spots.)

RED GROUSE.

Tetrao Scoticus, *Lath.*

The range of this bird appears to be confined to the United Kingdom.

COMMON PARTRIDGES.

Perdix cinerea, *Lath.* *Tetrao Perdix*, *Linn.* La Perdrix grise, *Buff.*

Well-known natives of Great Britain and other parts of Europe.

A specimen is exhibited in one of these cages of

SONNERAT'S JUNGLE FOWL.

Gallus Sonnerati, *Temm.*

This is one of the Indian species of *wild* or *Jungle Fowls*, from which our various breeds of *domestic Fowls* are generally considered as having been derived.

AYAM-ALAS JUNGLE FOWL.

Gallus furcatus, *Temm.*

Adjoining are moveable Wire ENCLOSURES for *Quadrupeds*, which are occasionally let out for exercise; such as the

INDIAN ANTELOPES.

(See page 10.)

Here also are sometimes exhibited two

MULE ZEBRAS,

bred between the two species of *Zebra* and the *Donkey*: and also a

SHETLAND PONY.

Equus Caballus, var. *Linn.*

Beyond, at the extremity of the walk, is the LARGE POND (15), inclosing three islands. It is intended for the accommodation of the larger Aquatic Birds, such as

TAME SWANS.

(See page 35.)

WILD SWANS.

(See page 35.)

BLACK SWANS.

(See page 4.)

CEREOPSIS GEESE.

(See page 4.)

Near these are CAGES (16) containing

BLUE AND YELLOW MACCAWS.

Macrocerus Ararauna, Vieill. *Psittacus Ararauna*, Linn. L'Ara bleu, Buff.

One of these birds was presented by the Marchioness of Ormonde, the other by the Hon. William Maule.

Adjoining these is a DEN (17) with a POND for a

WHITE OR POLAR BEAR. (A Female.)

Ursus maritimus, Gmel. *Ursus albus*, Briss. L'Ours blanc, Buff.
L'Ours blanc de la mer glaciale, Cuv.

White Bears are found only in the coldest regions of the North. The animal here exhibited is small in comparison with the usual size of the species.

Nearly adjoining this Den is an Enclosure where the visitor will observe some MONKEY POLES (18), to which certain species of

MONKEYS

are fastened during the day in the summer season.

In this Quarter A CAGE (19) for the HARPY EAGLE, from the Garden of the Horticultural Society, has been constructed.

HARPY EAGLE.

Harpyja Destructor, Cuv. *Falco Harpyja*, Gmel. *Vultur Harpyja*, Linn. *Falco imperialis*, Shaw. *Falco Destructor*, Daud. *L'Aigle destructeur*, Daud. *La grande Harpie d'Amérique*, Cuv. *Crested Eagle*, Lath.

Inhabits the warm parts of North and South America, viz. Mexico, Brazil, Peru, &c. Is of extraordinary power, and is said to carry off in its talons living quadrupeds of considerable size.

This fine bird was obtained in 1822, before it had attained its mature plumage, by Robert Hesketh, Esq. His Majesty's Consul at Maranhão, near the mouth of the river Amazon; and was given by him to Captain Edward Sabine, R.A., by whom it was brought to England in the spring of 1823, and presented to the Horticultural Society, in whose Garden at Chiswick it lived for several years.—It was presented by the Horticultural to the Zoological Society.

It is considered very rare in the part of South America from which it was brought.

A second individual, not yet in mature plumage, is usually kept in the REPOSITORY (42) in the NORTH GARDEN.

Near this Cage is a DEN AND POND (20) for

SEALS.

Calocephalus vitulinus, F. Cuv. *Phoca vitulina*, Linn.

Inhabits the coasts of the British Islands.

When there is no *Seal* in the collection, this Enclosure is usually occupied by

BRITISH GULLS.

GREATER BLACK-BACKED GULL.

Larus marinus, Linn. *Le Goëland à manteau noir*, Temm.

A large bird, with the back and wings black, the remainder of the

body and head white. This species breeds chiefly in the Arctic regions and more Northern countries of Europe. A few make their nests on the rocky coasts of the Northern parts of Great Britain, and many frequent in winter the same quarters.

HERRING GULL.

Larus argentatus, *Brünn.* Le Goëland à manteau gris ou cendré, *Buff.*

The back and wings blueish ash-coloured, the remainder of the body and head white. It is the large *Gull* which is everywhere seen on the coasts of the British Islands, and is equally common on the shores of the Western parts of Europe.

COMMON GULL.

Larus canus, *Linn.* La Mouette à pieds bleus, *Temm.*

Smaller than the *Herring Gull*, but marked on the back and wings in a like manner. It is the *common Gull* of our coasts as well as of the other parts of Europe and of the Arctic countries. It is frequently seen inland, especially on ploughed fields.

The young of these three species are at first entirely speckled grey. Some retain the immature feathers longer than others; but when perfectly mature, their plumage in summer is free from mixture of colours, the markings being quite distinct; in winter, the mature birds have always some grey feathers on their heads.

BLACK-HEADED GULL.

Larus ridibundus, *Linn.* La Mouette rieuse, *Buff.* La Mouette rieuse ou à capuchon brun, *Temm.*

Immediately adjoining this Den, and opposite the Monkey Poles, has been formed a CAGE AND POND (21) for

OTTERS.

Lutra vulgaris, *Erxl.* *Mustela Lutra*, *Linn.*,

in which these Animals are afforded the opportunity of exhibiting their natural mode of taking their prey in the water.

Eastward from the Otter Cage an ENCLOSURE FOR LAND TORTOISES (22) has been formed. Among them may be observed the following species.

INDIAN TORTOISE.

Testudo Indica, *Gmel.*

From the Gallapagos Islands, and also from the Islands of the East Indian Archipelago.

The gigantic specimen was presented by Sir Charles Colville. Others of equal size have been presented at various times by Charles Telfair, Esq.

GREEK TORTOISE.

Testudo Græca, *Linn.*

From the South of Europe and North Africa.

BELL'S TORTOISE.

Testudo angulata, *Dum.*

Supposed to be a native of Africa.

MARGINED TORTOISE.

Testudo marginata, *Schæpff.*

From Africa.

Tortoises have been presented to the Society by Thomas Bell, Esq., by William Ballantine, Esq., by Thomas Warry, Esq., by James De Carle Sowerby, Esq., by James Thomson, Esq., by Dr. Waring, by Powell Charles Blackett, Esq., by Young Mitchell, Esq., and by William Taylor, Esq.

To the North of these Enclosures is a HOUSE FOR MONKEYS (23), with large cages in front, in which the animals are allowed to range at liberty in the day-time during the summer and in warm weather. They are confined in cages within the house at night in cold weather and in winter.

The following are the species exhibited.

ENTELLUS MONKEY.

Semnopithecus Entellus, *F. Cuv.* *Simia Entellus*, *Dufresne.* L'Entelle, *F. Cuv.*

Native of the Continent of India.

NEGRO OR MANGABEY MONKEY.

Cercopithecus Æthiops, *Cuv.* *Cercocebus Æthiops*, *Geoff.* *Simia Æthiops*, *Linn.* Le Mangabey à collier, *Buff.* Le Cercocèbe Mangabey, *Geoff.* Guenon Mangabey, *Desm.*

Native of Æthiopia and the neighbouring parts of Africa.

SOOTY MONKEY.

Cercopithecus fuliginosus, *Cuv.* *Cercocebus fuliginosus*, *Geoff.* *Simia*

fuliginosa, ——. Le Mangabey sans collier, *Buff.* Le Cercocèbe enfumé, *Geoff.* Le Mangabey, *F. Cuv.* Guenon enfumée, *Desm.* White-eyelid Monkey, *Penn.*

From Cape Coast, in Africa.

GREEN MONKEY.

Cercopithecus Sabæus, *Desm.*

LESSER WHITE-NOSED MONKEY.

Cercopithecus Petaurista, *Erxl.* *Simia Petaurista*, *Gmel.* L'Ascagne, *Aud.* Vaulting Monkey, *Shaw.*

From the coast of Guinea.

MOUSTACHE MONKEY.

Cercopithecus Cephus, *Erxl.* *Simia Cephus*, *Linn.* Le Moustac, *Buff.*

From the coast of Guinea.

WANDEROO MONKEY.

Macacus Silenus, *La Cép.* *Simia Silenus*, *Linn.* Lion-tailed Monkey, *Penn.*

From Ceylon.

BONNETED MONKEY.

Macacus radiatus, *Desm.* *Simia pileata*, *Shaw.* *Simia radiata*, *Geoff.* La Guenon couronnée, *Buff.* Le Toque, *F. Cuv.* Le Cercocèbe Toque, *Geoff.* La Macaque Toque, *Desm.*

From the East Indies. Nearly approaches the *Chinese Bonneted Monkey.*

RHESUS MONKEY.

Macacus Rhesus, *Desm.* Le Maimon, *Buff.*

Inhabits India.

COMMON MACAQUE MONKEY.

Macacus Cynomolgus, *Desm.*

PIG-TAILED MONKEY.

Macacus nemestrinus, *Desm.*

BLACK APE.

Macacus niger, *Benn.* Le Cynocephale noir, *Desm.*

A native of the large islands of the Indian Archipelago. Approaching, in some of its characters, to the *Drills.*

COMMON BABOON.

Cynocephalus Babouin, *Desm.* *Simia Cynocephalus*, *Linn.* Le Petit Papion, *Buff.* Le Papion cynocephale, *Geoff.* Le Babouin, *F. Cuv.*

Native of the Northern parts of Africa. Is probably the *Cynocephalus* of the ancients. Is referrible to the *Broad-toothed Baboon* of Pennant.

DOG-FACED BABOON.

Cynocephalus Sphynx, —. *Simia Sphynx*, *Linn.* *Cynocephalus Papio*, *Desm.* *Simia Cynocephalus*, *Brongn.* Le Papion, *Buff.* Mottled Baboon, *Penn.* Common Baboon, *Shaw.*

From the Coast of Guinea.

MANDRILL BABOON.

Papio Maimon, *Geoff.* *Cynocephalus Maimon*, *Desm.* *Simia Maimon*, *Schreb.* La Choras, *Buff.* Le Mandrill, *Aud.* Le Cynocephale Mandrill, *Desm.* Great Baboon, *Penn.* Maimon, *Shaw.*

Native of the Gold Coast and Guinea in Africa. The above names belong to the adult animal, which is of a large size. It is the *Mantegar* and the *Boggo* of some travellers. The specimen in the Menagerie is young, and in that state has been called by the following names:—*Simia Maimon*, *Linn.*, Le Mandrill, *Buff.*, Ribbed-nosed Baboon, *Penn.*, and Variegated Baboon, *Shaw.*

DRILL BABOON.

Cynocephalus leucophæus, *F. Cuv.*

First clearly distinguished from the preceding species by M. F. Cuvier, who observed both in the various stages of their existence.

The preceding species are all natives of the Old World. The following are inhabitants of America:

BROWN CAPUCIN MONKEY.

Cebus Apella, *Desm.* *Simia Apella*, *Linn.* Le Sajou, *Buff.* Le Sajou brun, *Geoff.* Le Sapajou Sajou, *Desm.*

Native of Guiana.

GREY CAPUCIN MONKEY.

Cebus capucinus, *Desm.* *Simia capucina*, *Linn.* Le Saï, *Buff.* Le Sajou Saï, *Geoff.* Le Sapajou Saï, *Desm.*

Native of Guiana and Surinam.—Presented by Mrs. Albany.

WHITE-THROATED CAPUCIN MONKEY.

Cebus hypoleucus, *Geoff.*

Native of Guiana.

BLACK SPIDER MONKEYS.

Ateles ater, *F. Cuv.*

One of these specimens was presented by the Countess of Glengall; the second by Sir Robert Wilson.

WHITE-FRONTED SPIDER MONKEY.

Ateles frontalis, *Benn.*

Monkeys have been presented to the Society by Lady Campbell, by Edward Griffiths, Esq., by A. Baker, Esq., by Mr. Manning, by C. Richards, Esq., by Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., &c., &c.

In this house are occasionally kept some species of *Water Tortoises*, and other *Water Reptiles*.

At a short distance east from the MONKEY HOUSE two PONDS have been formed beyond the planted mound, for the

SUMMER DUCKS.

(See page 25.)

MANDARIN DUCKS.

(See page 25.)

Beyond the MONKEY HOUSE the BEAVER ENCLOSURE (24) next presents itself.

There being at present no *Beaver* in the Collection, the Enclosure is frequently occupied during the day by the

CAPYBARA.

(See page 13.)

East of the BEAVER ENCLOSURE is a BUILDING (25), constructed for the reception of the Middle-sized Birds of the Linnæan genera *Falco* and *Vultur*. In it are the following British species:

COMMON OR PEREGRINE FALCONS.

Falco peregrinus, *Gmel.* Le Faucon Pélerin, *Buff.*

These are the *Falcons* principally used in Falconry.—A pair was presented by the Hon. Col. Lowther.

And the following Foreign species :

BRAZILIAN CARACARA EAGLE.

Polyborus vulgaris, Vieill. *Falco Brasiliensis*, Lath. *Milvus Brasiliensis* Caracara dictus, Ray.

One of the specimens was presented by Hugh Cuming, Esq.

ANGOLA VULTURES.

Vultur Angolensis, Lath.

Birds of considerable rarity. They have assumed their adult plumage since they were first placed in the Collection. They were, when young, of an almost uniform dusky black.

It is somewhat singular that both the species regarded as of doubtful existence by Dr. Rüppel, in his late Monograph of the *Vultures*, should now be living in the Society's Menagerie ; the *Angola* and the *sociable*.

Here also is an undescribed

CHINESE VULTURE.

Vultur leuconotus, Gray.

Recently figured in General Hardwicke's Illustrations of Indian Zoology.

SOCIABLE VULTURE.

Vultur auricularis, Lath. L'Oricou, Le Vaill.

From the Cape of Good Hope, occurring even close to Cape Town. It is the *black Carrion Bird* of the Dutch colonists. Its epithet of *sociable* was founded on the statement that several pairs build their nests together : this statement Dr. Andrew Smith considers erroneous. He has never met with more than one nest actually occupied upon the same tree. The error has probably originated in a new nest being occasionally built adjoining to an old one, which had been deserted on account of its having become unserviceable. The bird, he adds, seems but little disposed to sociability ; rarely more than two are seen together, and if four occur in the neighbourhood of a carcase, the number is considered as great : while of the *Griffon Vulture* it is by no means uncommon to see a hundred, or even more, congregated where carrion exists.

Presented by the Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville.

TURKEY VULTURE.

Cathartes Aura, Ill. *Vultur Aura*, Linn. Turkey Buzzard, Catesby. Carrion Crow, Sloane.

Native of America.—Presented by the President of the Society (Lord Stanley), and by Charles Marryatt, Esq.

COMMON BUZZARD.

Buteo vulgaris, *Bechst.* *Falco Buteo*, *Linn.*

JACKAL BUZZARD.

Buteo Jackal, ——. *Le Rou-noir*, *Le Vaill.*

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Its cry resembles that of the *Jackal*, whence its name.—Presented by A. Steedman, Esq.

RED-TAILED BUZZARD.

Buteo borealis, ——. *Falco borealis*, *Linn.*

Inhabits North America.—Presented by J. J. Audubon, Esq.

Adjoining is A POND AND ENCLOSURE FOR SMALL DUCKS AND OTHER AQUATIC BIRDS (26).

AMERICAN, WOOD, OR SUMMER TEAL.

Anas Sponsa, *Linn.* *Le Beau Canard huppé*, *Buff.*

This beautiful species inhabits all parts of North America except the coldest. They extend into Mexico and the West Indian Islands. In winter they retire to the warmer parts, returning in spring to the more temperate to breed. They make their nests in trees, and hence have been called the *Tree Duck*. Their flesh is esteemed for the table. One of the males kept here was brought from New York by Mr. David Douglas, in January 1824. The others were reared in Holland. Two broods of these birds were hatched in 1831 in their present situation. Several have been hatched this year.

Here also are at present exhibited a male and two females of the

MANDARIN TEAL.

Anas galericulata, *Linn.*

In the Pond are several *Carp* (*Cyprinus Carpio*, *Linn.*), and likewise a collection of *Gold Fish* (*Cyprinus auratus*, *Linn.*). The former were presented by Viscount Gage, and the latter by Sir Robert Heron.

After passing the Falconry the next object is the AVIARY FOR SMALL AND MIDDLE-SIZED BIRDS (27). Those usually kept here will probably be distributed during the present summer in

other parts of the Gardens, the AVIARY being about to undergo alterations. They consist of various

BRITISH BIRDS.

EUROPEAN MAGPIE.

Pica melanoleuca, Vieill. *Corvus Pica*, Linn. La Pie, Buff.

COMMON JAY.

Garrulus glandarius, ——. *Corvus glandarius*, Linn.

The different species of the Linnæan genus *Corvus* are omnivorous, feeding indifferently on grain and flesh.

STARLINGS OR STARES.

Sturnus vulgaris, Linn. L'Etourneau ou Sansonnet, Buff.

MISSEL THRUSH.

Turdus viscivorus, Linn. Le Draine, Buff. Le Merle Draine, Temm.

SONG THRUSH OR THROSTLE.

Turdus musicus, Linn. La Grive, Buff. Le Merle Grive, Temm.

BLACKBIRD.

Turdus Merula, Linn. Le Merle, Buff. Le Merle noir, Temm.

REDBREAST.

Sylvia Rubecula, Lath. *Motacilla Rubecula*, Linn. La Rouge-Gorge, Buff.

BULLFINCH.

Pyrrhula vulgaris, Briss. *Loxia Pyrrhula*, Linn. Bouvreuil, Buff.

GOLDFINCH.

Carduelis communis, ——. *Fringill Caarduelis*, Linn. Le Chardoneret, Buff.

ABERDEVINE OR SISKIN.

Carduelis spinus, Cuv. *Fringilla spinus*, Linn.

GREENFINCH.

Fringilla Chloris, Temm. *Loxia Chloris*, Linn. Le Verdier, Buff. Le Gros-Bec Verdier, Temm.

CHAFFINCH.

Fringilla cœlebs, Linn. Le Pinson, Buff.

TREE SPARROW.

Fringilla montana, *Linn.* Le Friquet, *Buff.* Le Gros-Bec Friquet, *Temm.*

LINNET.

Fringilla cannabina, *Linn.* La Linotte ordinaire, *Buff.* Le Gros-Bec Linotte, *Temm.*

YELLOW-HAMMER.

Emberiza citrinella, *Linn.* Le Bruant, *Buff.* Yellow Bunting, *Lath.*

REED BUNTING.

Emberiza Schoeniclus, *Linn.*

SMALL BRITISH FALCONS AND OWLS.

KESTRELS OR KESTRILS.

Falco Tinnunculus, *Linn.* La Cresserelle, *Buff.* Le Faucon Cresserelle, *Temm.*

HOBBY FALCONS.

Falco Subbuteo, *Linn.* Le Hobereau, *Buff.* Le Faucon Hobereau, *Temm.*

SPARROW HAWKS.

Accipiter Nisus, *Ray.* *Falco Nisus*, *Linn.*

The Society has been indebted at various times for presents of *Sparrow Hawks* and *Kestrels*, to Lloyd Watkins, Esq., to William Gladdish, Esq., to Frederick William Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., to Decimus Burton, Esq., and to Edward Griffith, Esq.

LITTLE OR PASSERINE OWL.

Strix passerina, *Linn.* La Petite Chouette, ou la Chevêche, *Buff.* La Chouette Chevêche, *Temm.*

Is very rarely found in England, but is plentiful in the Middle parts of Europe. It inhabits old buildings and ruins, feeding on small quadrupeds, little birds, and reptiles.—Presented by Mr. Geo. Weighton.

LONG-EARED OWL.

Otus vulgaris, *Cuv.* *Strix Otus*, *Linn.* Le moyen Duc, ou le Hibou, *Buff.*

SHORT-EARED OWL.

Otus brachyotos, *Cuv.* *Strix brachyotos*, *Gmel.* La Chouette, ou le moyen Duc à huppes courtes, *Buff.*

Both natives of the British Islands. The latter appears to have a very extensive geographical range.—Presented by E. Newcome, Esq.

The FANCY PIGEONS kept in some of these Cages are drafts from the stock of the different varieties, which are disposed of to the Fellows of the Society who wish to purchase them.

Here also are at present the following FOREIGN species :

LITTLE OR SAINT DOMINGO FALCON.

Falco Sparverius, Linn. L'Esmerillon de Cayenne et de St. Domingue, Buff.

A native of the temperate regions of North America, of the West Indian Islands, and of parts of South America.—Presented by Captain Power.

PIPING CROWS.

Barita Tibicen, Cuv.

Natives of New Holland.

CHINESE STARLING.

Pastor cristatellus, Temm. *Pastor griseus*, Horsf. *Gracula cristatella*, Linn. Le Merle huppé de la Chine, Buff.

Native of India and the East Indian Islands ; common in China, where it is called *Louquoy*.

CANARY FINCH.

Fringilla Canaria, Linn. Le Serin des Canaries, Buff.

Some specimens of these birds, which are of the genuine wild breed from which our numerous domesticated varieties of *Canary Birds* have been derived, were sent to the Society from Madeira by the late Dr. Heineken.

PARTRIDGE PIGEON.

Columba montana, Lath.

From the West Indies.

The next objects of attention are the CATTLE SHEDS AND YARDS (28), at the back of which are CAGES FOR OWLS (29). In these latter are to be seen specimens of the following birds belonging to the Linnæan genus *Strix*.

GREAT-EARED EAGLE OWLS.

Bubo maximus, Gerini. *Strix Bubo*, Linn. Le Grand-Duc, Buff. Le Hibou Grand-Duc, Temm.

Occasionally, though but rarely, seen in Great Britain. Common in the forests in the Northern parts of Europe, of Asia, and of North America. Feed on quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles.

VIRGINIAN EAGLE OWLS.

Bubo Virginianus, *Briss.* *Strix Virginiana*, *Gmel.* *Bubo Pinicola*, *Vieill.* Eagle Owl, *Penn.* Virginian Eared Owl, *Lath.*

Natives of North America, extending from the Northern parts into Georgia.—Presented by the Hudson's Bay Company.

BARRED OWLS.

Strix nebulosa, *Linn.*

BROWN OWLS.

Syrnium Aluco, *Sav.* *Strix Aluco*, *Linn.* La Hulotte, *Buff.* La Chouette Hulotte, *Temm.* Common Brown, or Ivy Owl, *Will.* Aluco Owl, *Lath.*

Abundant in all the wooded countries of Europe. They feed on small quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles. These birds hoot, and are the species to which the name of *Screech Owl* is properly applied.

WHITE OR BARN OWLS.

Strix flammea, *Linn.* L'Effraie ou La Fresaie, *Buff.* La Chouette Effraie, *Temm.*

MASKED OWLS.

Strix personata, *Vigors.*

Natives of New Holland. Very nearly allied to the preceding species.

A PAIR OF RAVENS

is for the present placed in one of these cages.—One of these birds belonged to the collection of the late Marchioness of Londonderry.

In the Western Divisions of the CATTLE-SHEDS (28) are kept

SMALL ZEBUS. (Male and Female.)

These are the *Bos Indicus* of Linnæus, which are now considered not a distinct species, but only varieties of the *Bos Taurus* of the same Naturalist, to which belong the common *Bull* and *Cow*. Natives of the cultivated parts of Asia to the Southward, extending as far as China; and are also met with in the South of Africa; being used in the East as beasts of draft, principally for purposes of husbandry. Their peculiar characteristic is the hump on the back, which is esteemed a great delicacy. They vary much in size. Those kept here are of the smallest breeds.

They are occasionally removed for pasturage into other parts of the Gardens, when their place is occupied by a

BURMESE PONY.

Equus Caballus, *Linn.* var.

From the Collection of His Majesty.

In the Centre Division is

THE BRAHMIN BULL,

which is a *Zebu* remarkably contrasted in size with the smaller races. This fine animal was received about four years since by the Society from India, where specimens selected by the priests on account of their beauty and size are held in veneration.

In the Eastern Division is an

AMERICAN BUFFALO, OR BISON. (A Female.)

Bos Bison, Linn. *Bos Americanus*, Gmel. *Le Bison d'Amérique*, Buff.

A young one of the year 1830, from Hudson's Bay, presented by the Hudson's Bay Company.—*Bisons* are abundant in certain parts of North America, where the progress of cultivation has not interfered with their range.

Southward of the Cattle Sheds is the DOVE COTE (30), in which several species of *Doves* and *Pigeons* are exhibited; such as,

STOCK DOVES.

Columba Œnas, Linn. *Le Pigeon sauvage*, Brisson. *Colombe Colombin*, Temm.

A pair of this species, which is quite distinct from the *Columba livia* or *Biset*, whence all the numerous varieties of our domestic *Pigeons* have been derived, was presented by Miss Phelps.

RING-DOVES, OR WOOD PIGEONS.

Columba Palumbus, Linn. *Le Pigeon Ramier*, Buff.

Called also the *Wood Queest* in England, and the *Cushat* in Scotland. Breed in all parts of Great Britain; but their numbers are much increased here in the winter by migrations from the Northern parts of Europe and Asia; in the Middle parts of both, they are abundant wherever there are woods.

PASSENGER PIGEONS.

Columba migratoria, Linn. *Le Pigeon sauvage d'Amérique*, Briss.

This is the well-known species that migrates in such numbers through North America. "The multitudes," says Mr. Pennant, "which appear during the rigorous season, are so immense, that the mention of them, unless supported by good authority, would seem incredible. They fly by millions in a flock; and in their passage literally intercept the light of the sun for a considerable space." A pair bred last year in the Dove Cote.

COLLARED TURTLE DOVES.

Columba risoria, Linn. *La Tourterelle à collier*, Buff.

These birds are well known, and breed in confinement. They are

sometimes called *Barbary Doves*. Said to be natives of Africa and of India.

WHITE TURTLE DOVES.

A variety of the *Columba risoria* with plumage entirely white.

Collared Turtle Doves have been presented by Miss Cockerell, by the Hon. Mrs. Courthope, by Capt. Pearse, by Lady Codrington, and by Joseph Cox Cox, Esq.

HYBRID TURTLE DOVE.

Bred between the *collared Turtle Dove* and a *Pigeon*.

COMMON TURTLE.

Columba Turtur, Linn. La Tourterelle, Buff.

CORA DOVE.

Columba Corensis, Gmel.

From the tropical part of South America.—Presented by Charles Marryatt, Esq.

LARGE NEW HOLLAND PIGEON.

Columba Princeps, Vigors.

NICOBAR PIGEONS.

Columba Nicobarica, Linn.

Presented by J. Russell Reeves, Esq., and George Swinton, Esq.

BRONZE-WINGED PIGEON.

Columba chalconotus, Lath. Colombe Lumachelle, Temm.

A beautiful species from New Holland, presented by the late Robert Barclay, Esq.

WHITE CROWNED PIGEON.

Columba leucocephala, Linn.

Inhabits Jamaica, and the neighbouring Islands. They have been bred in the Gardens.

Here also are several species of the *Partridge* family, and some of the smaller *Wading Birds*.

CHUKAR PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Chukar, Gray.

Recently distinguished by Mr. Gray, and figured in General Hardwicke's *Illustrations of Indian Zoology*, and by Mr. Gould.

CALIFORNIAN QUAIL. (A Male.)

Ortyx Californica, Steph. *Perdix Californica*, Lath.

It was brought from its native country, California, by Capt. Beechey,

R.N. on his late voyage in the Pacific Ocean, and was presented by him to the Society.

VIRGINIAN QUAIL.

Ortyx Virginianus. *Perdix Virginiana*, *Lath.*, *Prince of Musignano*.

WELCOME QUAIL.

Ortyx neoxenus, *Vigors*.

These three last species belong to America, and form part of a group which represents in that continent the *Quails* and *Partridges* of the Old World. The birds of the species last named may probably be the females of *Ortyx cristatus* or *Sonninii*.

SCARLET IBIS.

Ibis ruber, *Lacép.* *Tantalus ruber*, *Linn.* *Le Courlis rouge*, *Buff.*

BLACK-TAILED GODWITS.

Limosa melanura, *Leisler.* *Scolopax limosa*, *Linn.* *La Barge*, ou *La Barge commune*, *Buff.* *La Barge à queue noir*, *Temm.*

LAPWING PLOVER.

Vanellus cristatus, *Bechst.*

Presented by G. W. Hume, Esq.

COMMON GALLINULE OR MOORHEN.

Gallinula chloropus, *Lath.*

Opposite to the Dove Cote is an ENCLOSURE (31) where a few *Rabbits* are usually kept, and small *Quadrupeds* are occasionally exhibited; as the

ARMADILLOS.

(See page 10.)

In the EAGLE AVIARY (32) will be seen the following birds.

THE CONDOR, OR CONDUR.

Sarcorhamphus Gryphus, *Dumeril.* *Vultur Gryphus*, *Linn.* *Le Condor*, *Buff.*

The *Condor* is a native of South America. Two of the present specimens have arrived at maturity: the third is a young male. They consequently exhibit a nearly complete view of the species in its several states. The males are distinguished by a fleshy caruncle extending along the middle of the head; the female is without such an appendage. The wings of the young male are still destitute of the white feathers which exist in the adult bird of both sexes.

The *Condor* is an object of considerable curiosity, from the accounts which have been given of its rapacity, and of the extraordinary power of

talons, all of which seem to be erroneous. It is evidently incapable of carrying any prey in its claws, and its habits and disposition show that it assimilates to other *Vultures*, which feed on carrion. The accounts above alluded to of the *Condor* are probably applicable to the *Harpy Eagle*.—The female was presented by Charles Barclay, Esq.

THE GRIFFON, OR FULVOUS VULTURE.

Vultur fulvus, *Gmel.* Le Griffon, *Buff.* Le Vautour Griffon, *Temm.*

Native of various mountainous districts in Europe; abundant at Gibraltar, and frequent in all parts of Africa. Feed on dead animals and carrion.—This specimen was presented by the late Joshua Brookes, Esq.

BEARDED VULTURE.

Gypaëtus barbatus, *Cuv.* *Vultur barbatus*, *Linn.* *Falco barbatus*, *Gmel.*
Vultur leucocephalus, *Meyer.* *Vultur Alpinus*, *Briss.* Le Gypaëte des Alpes, *Sonn.* Le Gypaëte barbu, *Temm.*

This ferocious and magnificent species, which is the largest bird of prey of the Old World, is found widely extended. It inhabits the mountains of Switzerland, of the Tyrol, and of Hungary; is common in Egypt, and passes from the North of Africa to Gibraltar, where it is vulgarly called the *Rock Eagle*. It is also said to breed on the great Altaic and other mountains of Asia. It preys on young deer, lambs, and other quadrupeds of moderate size, seldom devouring carrion except when impelled by necessity. It is called by the Germans and Swiss the *Lämmer-geyer* or *Lamb-Vulture*. The individual exhibited is adult.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

Aquila Chrysaëta, *Sav.* *Falco Chrysaëtos*, *Linn.* *Falco fulvus*, *Temm.*
 L'Aigle royal, *Buff.*

These are the common *Eagles* of the Scottish Highlands, as well as of the mountains of Ireland, both in the North and West of that country; at the Giant's Causeway, and at the Lakes of Killarney. They are also found in the Northern and Middle countries of Europe. They carry off and prey on lambs and small quadrupeds, as well as large birds. The young birds of this species have the base of the tail-feathers white, and in that state have been in consequence called the *ring-tailed Eagle* by British Ornithologists.

WEDGE-TAILED EAGLE.

Aquila fucosa, —. *Falco fucosus*, *Cuv.* Aigle à queue etagée, *Temm.*

Native of New Holland.—One of the specimens was presented by Mr. Wm. Smith of Dorking in Surrey, the other by C. J. Bennett, Esq.

WHITE-HEADED SEA-EAGLES.

Haliaëtus leucocephalus, *Sav.* *Falco leucocephalus*, *Linn.* L'Aigle à tête blanche, *Buff.* Bald Eagle, *Lath.*

Native of North America, where its food is the fish which it catches in the great rivers and lakes. It is sometimes, but very rarely, seen wild in the North of Europe. The feathers on the heads of the young of this species are brown. The *white-headed Eagle* takes its prey out of the water, darting at it while swimming and striking it with its talons. —Adult specimens have been presented by the late Joshua Brookes, Esq., and by Mr. Leadbeater.

Those now in the collection are young, and have not yet acquired the white feathers on the head which distinguish the mature bird.

WHITE-TAILED or CINEREOUS SEA-EAGLES.

Haliaëtus Albicilla, Sav. *Falco Albicilla*, Gmel. *Vultur Albiulla*, Linn. *Le Grand Pygargue*, Buff. *L'Aigle Pygargue*, Temm.

Specimens of these birds in mature as well as immature plumage are exhibited. When mature, their tails are white and their general colour cinereous brown, lighter about the head: when young, the tail-feathers, as well as most of the rest of the body, are a darker brown slightly mottled; and in approaching to maturity, intermediate changes between the two states are observable. They are found frequently in the Southern parts of Great Britain, but are abundant on the neighbouring coasts of the Continent of Europe. Their principal food is fish, but they also prey on aquatic birds and on quadrupeds.

A remarkably light-coloured variety from Ireland is at present exhibited. Generally no more than two specimens of each species of *Eagle* are exhibited; but the Society has been indebted at various times for presents of *Cinereous* and *Golden Eagles* to Thomas William Coventry, Esq., to John Morgan, Esq., to George Watson Taylor, Esq., to Henry Meux, Esq., to Charles Barclay, Esq., to Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., and to Abel Moysey, Esq.

In Moveable CAGES (32*) on the adjoining Lawn are exhibited the

SOUTH AFRICAN EAGLE.

Aquila Choka, Smith. *Falco rapax*, Temm.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—Presented by the Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville.

KING VULTURE.

Sarcorhamphus Papa, Dumeril. *Vultur Papa*, Linn.

Inhabits the warmest parts of America.—Presented by Mrs. Fleming.

Near the Eagles' House is the GUINEA PIG ENCLOSURE (33). These animals are commonly known by the name of *Guinea Pigs*; but the species is properly denominated

THE RESTLESS CAVY.

Cavia Cobaya, Gmel. *Anœma Cobaya*, F. Cuv. *Mus Porcellus*, Linn. *Le Cochon d'Inde*, Buff.

They have been long domesticated in Europe, but are natives of South America, where they are called *Aperea*, and are of a reddish-grey colour. In confinement they are very prolific, and vary much in their markings. —Two pairs of these were presented by Thomas Cator, Esq.

Next is the WOLF'S DEN (34).

THE WOLF. (A Male and Female.)

Canis Lupus, Linn. Le Loup, Buff.

The Female is a native of France, and was presented by Peter Ingouville, Esq. The other is from Russia, and was presented from the Collection of the late Marchioness of Londonderry. The Female has several times produced puppies. Wolves inhabit various parts of the Continent of Europe. They are also found in the Northern parts of Asia, and in the cold parts of North America. They were once wild in Great Britain, but have been long extirpated. The last heard of in Scotland was in 1680. One was killed in Ireland so late as 1710. They prey on living quadrupeds, which they pursue by scent, but if hard pressed will feed on carrion.

Returning from this place and passing the Eagle Aviary, the next object is the POND FOR SWANS (35), and the larger species of the Linnæan genus *Anas*, where the following birds may be observed.

MUTE OR TAME SWANS.

Cygnus Olor, ——. *Anas Olor*, Gmel. *Anas Cygnus mansuetus*, Linn. Le Cygne, Buff. Mute Swan, Lath.

The *domesticated Swans* are well known in this country. They are in a state of half-wildness on our large rivers, and on an estuary at Abbotshury in Dorsetshire; and are said to be quite wild in parts of Russia and Siberia.

The *tame Swans* which belong to this quarter have been removed to the Lake in the Regent's Park, to prevent the collection of birds kept here being too numerous for the space allotted to them.

WILD OR WHISTLING SWANS.

Cygnus ferus, Briss. *Anas Cygnus*, Linn. Le Cygne sauvage, Buff. Le Cygne à bec jaune ou sauvage, Temm.

Found wild occasionally in Great Britain, and other temperate districts of all parts of the world, but abundantly in the Arctic regions, where they chiefly breed. Aresometimes called the *Elk* or *Hooper Swan*. They feed on aquatic plants and insects.—These birds were reared in the Menagerie of the Earl of Egremont, at Petworth in Sussex, by whom they were presented to the Society. The species differs in internal formation from the *tame Swan*, and is entirely distinct from it. The external differences are chiefly in the bills, the base of which in the *wild Swan* is yellow, and in the *tame Swan* black. These birds also carry

their necks straighter than the *tame Swans*.—A *wild Swan* presented by Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq. has been sent to the Lake in the Regent's Park.

CANADA GEESE.

Anser Canadensis, —. *Anas Canadensis*, *Linn.* L'Oie à cravate, *Buff.*

Natives of North America, breeding in great numbers in the Northern parts, and migrating Southwards in winter. Great numbers are annually taken near Hudson's Bay, from whence the pair now exhibited came, being presented by the Hudson's Bay Company. The species is half-domesticated in this country, and is frequent in the lakes and large ponds in parks. Such, however, are of much larger size than the native American birds.

CHINESE GEESE.

Anser cygnoides, —. *Anas cygnoides*, *Linn.* *Anser Guiniensis*, *Briss.* L'Oie de Guinée, *Buff.*

These birds are brought from China and other parts of Asia ; also from Africa. They are sometimes entirely white.—*Chinese Geese* have been presented to the Society by Captain Sotheby, by Henry Tredcroft, Esq., and by John Reeves, Esq.

WILD GEESE, OR GREY-LAG GEESE.

Anser ferus, —. *Anas Anser*, *Linn.* L'Oie cendrée ou première, *Temm.*

Generally considered to be the type of our *domesticated* or *tame Geese*. They breed in Great Britain in the fenny parts, and do not migrate, but remain the whole year. Are found also in all parts of the world. In this country they are becoming very scarce, in consequence of the extent of cultivation and enclosure.

BEAN GEESE.

Anser Segetum, —. *Anas Segetum*, *Gmel.* *Anser sylvestris*, *Briss.* L'Oie sauvage, *Buff.* L'Oie vulgaire ou sauvage, *Temm.*

Bean Geese are abundant in Great Britain and the Western parts of Europe in the winter season, but retire to the Arctic regions to breed. They alight often on corn-fields in this country.

WHITE-FRONTED OR LAUGHING GEESE.

Anser albifrons, —. *Anas albifrons*, *Gmel.* L'Oie rieuse, *Buff.* L'Oie rieuse ou à front blanc, *Temm.*

A winter visitor to the coasts of Britain and Europe, breeding in the more Northern parts of the whole globe. These birds were obtained from Holland. Two varieties came from thence, differing apparently only in size.

EGYPTIAN GEESE.

Anser Ægyptiacus, *Briss.* Anas Ægyptiaca, *Linn.* L'Oie d'Egypte, *Buff.*

Natives of Africa, from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope; they breed in a domesticated state. The Females are less distinctly marked than the Males.—*Egyptian Geese* have been presented to the Society by Captain Hine, and by J. B. Gordon, Esq.

BARNACLE GEESE.

Anser leucopsis, *Bechst.* Anas leucopsis, *Temm.* Anas erythropus, *Linn.* La Petite Bernache, *Buff.* L'Oie Bernache, *Temm.*

Breed in the Arctic countries, and go to the South in the winter, both into Europe and America. Are seen in winter on our Northern and Western coasts. This is the species of which, under the names of *Tree Goose* and *Clakis*, the story of its originating from the shell called the *Barnacle*, (*Lepas anatifera* of Linnæus,) was told in ancient times.

BRENT OR BRAND GEESE.

Anser Bernicla, ——. Anas Bernicla, *Linn.* Le Cravant, *Buff.* L'Oie Cravant, *Temm.*

Like the Barnacle Geese, with which, in consequence of their specific name, they are often confounded, they visit our shores in the winter, but in much greater numbers. They retire in the spring to the colder regions of the North, even to within the Arctic Circle, and breed in great numbers on the Islands in the Polar Sea, migrating afterwards both into Europe and America.

HYBRIDS BETWEEN COMMON DUCK AND SHIELDRAKE.

These were bred by Sir Robert Heron in Lincolnshire, and presented by him to the Society.

LARGE BLACK DUCKS. (Male and Female.)

A variety of the *tame Duck*, remarkable for size and the colour of the plumage.

MUSCOVY DUCKS.

Varieties also of the *common Duck*, *Anas moschata* of Linnæus.

In this Pond has been kept a curious variety of the *Jack* or *Pike*, *Esox Lucius*, *Linn.* It was presented to the Society by the Earl Talbot. The colour of its scales is a pale yellow, from which it has obtained the name of the *golden Pike*.

Returning towards the Lawn, the visitor comes to THE LARGE AVIARIES (36), in which are exhibited some specimens

of WADING BIRDS as follows:—Some of these are turned into the opposite Lawn in the day-time.

BALEARIC OR CROWNED CRANES.

Balearica pavonina, *Briss.* *Grus pavonina*, *Temm.* *Ardea pavonina*, *Linn.* *Anthropoides Balearica*, *Vieill.* *L'Oiseau royal*, *Buff.*

Natives of Africa.—The Romans received them from the Balearic Islands, whence their name.—A pair of these birds was presented by the late lamented Captain Clavering, R.N. The specimen with the finest plumage, and remarkable for the showy wattle under its throat, was presented from the collection of the late Marchioness of Londonderry. Another pair was presented by Robert William Hay, Esq.; and a pair also is from His Majesty's collection. One was presented by H. Latham, Esq.; and a pair by Sir Benjamin D'Urban.

NUMIDIAN OR DEMOISELLE CRANES.

Anthropoides Virgo, *Vieill.* *Ardea Virgo*, *Linn.* *La Grue de Numidie*, ou *Demoiselle*, *Buff.*

This beautiful species, which has derived its various denominations from the gracefulness of its form and gestures, is a native of North Africa.—The specimens in the collection were presented by Hanmer Warrington Esq., of Tripoli.

STANLEY CRANES.

Anthropoides Stanleyanus, *Vigors.* *Ardea pavonina*, *Bechst.*

Natives probably of the Cape of Good Hope; and equally graceful and elegant with the preceding birds. They have the same delicacy of colour and plumage.—Presented by Charles Barclay, Esq., to whom they were sent by Mr. Telfair of the Mauritius.

AFRICAN GIGANTIC CRANE.

Ciconia Marabou, *Vig. & Childr.* *Ciconia Argala*, *Temm.*

From Sierra Leone. This and the corresponding Asiatic species (which is usually called the *Adjutant*,) are nearly the largest of the tribe of Wading Birds. The name *Marabou* has been given, in preference, to this species, because that word is African, whereas *Argala*, which was applied originally by Dr. Latham to the other species, is Asiatic.—Presented by John M'Cormack, Esq.

WHITE STORKS.

Ciconia alba, *Briss.* *Ardea Ciconia*, *Linn.* *La Cicogne blanche*, *Buff.*

Abundant in all the towns of Holland. These birds were imported from thence.

BLACK STORK.

Ciconia nigra, *Ray.* *Ardea nigra*, *Linn.* *La Cicogne noire*, *Buff.*

Black Storks are frequent in all the South-eastern parts of Europe, inhabiting the marshes of these countries ; are rare to the Westward.

COMMON HERONS.

Ardea cinerea, *Linn.* Le Héron, *Buff.* Le Héron cendré, *Temm.*

Well-known natives of Great Britain and other parts of Europe.—The younger birds came from the Heronry of the Earl of Darnley at Cobham Hall in Kent : the older birds are from Holland.

PURPLE OR AFRICAN HERONS.

Ardea purpurea, *Linn.* Le Héron pourpré, *Buff.*

Very abundant in the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, occasionally accidental visitors to this country. The present specimens are young birds.

CAYENNE NIGHT HERONS. (Immature.)

Ardea Cayennensis, *Gmel.* Le Bihoreau de Cayenne, *Buff.*

WHITE SPOONBILLS.

Platalea leucorodia, *Linn.* La Spatule, *Buff.* La Spatule blanche, *Temm.*

Natives of the coasts of Europe, especially of Holland, from whence these specimens were obtained. They occasionally visit the shores of England.

The following GALLINACEOUS BIRDS are also in these Aviaries.

JAVANESE JUNGLE-FOWL.

Gallus Bankiva, *Temm.*

CRESTED CURASSOWS.

Crax Alektor, *Linn.* Le Hocco de la Guiane, *Buff.* Le Hocco Mituporanga, *Temm.*

Natives of the warm parts of South America ; frequent in Guiana, where they are called *Peuries*. They have bred freely in a Menagerie in Holland.

GLOBOSE CURASSOW.

Crax globicera, *Linn.*

Inhabits the same countries with the preceding. The knob on the yellow beak is wanting in young individuals.

YARRELL'S CURASSOW.

Crax Yarrellii, *Benn.*

Inhabits the same countries as the preceding, which it nearly resembles ; but its beak is red, and the under mandible is enlarged below on each side near its base.

RED CURASSOWS.

Crax rubra, Linn. Le Hocco de Pérou, Buff. Le Hocco Coxolitli, Temm.

Inhabit Peru and Mexico, and are kept in a domesticated state in all the warm parts of America and the West Indies. They are subject to much variety of plumage, and by mixing with other species of the genus when tame, produce different cross breeds.

RED CURASSOWS. (Variety.)

Crested Curassows and *Red Curassows* have been presented at various times to the Society by Lord Gwydyr, Major General Codd, John Daniel, Esq., and Robert William Hay, Esq.

RASOR-BILLED CURASSOWS.

Ourax Mitu, Cuv. *Pauxi Mitu*, Temm. *Crax Mitu*, Linn. Le Hocco de la Guiane, Bonat.

Native of Brazil and Guiana.—Presented by J. Thompson, Esq.

GALEATED CURASSOW.

Ourax galeata, Cuv. *Pauxi galeata*, Temm. *Crax Pauxi*, Linn. *Crax galeata*, Lath. Le Hocco du Mexique, Buff. Le Pauxi à casque, ou la Pierre, Temm.

Also called the *Cashew Curassow*. Native of Mexico and Curaçao.—Presented by Miss Lindo.

All the *Curassows* feed on grain and vegetables : they require warm protection during winter.

THE GUAN OR QUAN.

Penelope cristata, Gmel. *Meleagris cristata*, Linn. Le Penelope Guan, Temm.

A native of South America, where it is domesticated. It has been bred in Europe.

Specimens have been presented by Henry Miller, Esq., John Motteux, Esq., and others.

HYBRID GUINEA-FOWL.

Bred between the *common Pheasant* and a *Guinea Fowl*.—Presented by Mrs. Meesom.

JAPANESE TEAL. (Males.)

Anas formosa, Pall.

These, together with the male *Mandarin Teal*, (see page 25) were brought from China, and presented by Captain Dudman: the Females of the Mandarin were presented by John Reeves, Esq.

In these Aviaries is also a collection of ornamental FANCY PIGEONS, distinct breeds being kept separately in each compartment.

TRUMPETERS.

These are either mottled or entirely white, with feathered feet; remarkable for the hollow sound they make in cooing.

TURBITS.

Distinguished by the colour of the wings or shoulders, being either *Blue-shouldered*, *Red-shouldered*, or *Yellow-shouldered*.

FANTAILS.

These are usually entirely white, the more rare are mottled with black.

BARBS.

The *Common Barbs* are black. The *White Barbs* are generally called *Mahomets*.—The former were presented by Sir Robert Heron.

JACOBINS, OR JACKS.

Distinguished by their ruffs. They vary in the colour of their plumage; and are either *Red*, *Mottled*, *Yellow*, or *White Jacks*.

SPOTS.

Remarkable for a black spot on the forehead.

At the back of the large Aviaries are the HEAD-KEEPERS' APARTMENTS (37), and the OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDANT.

Westward from the Large Aviaries is the PELICAN ENCLOSURE (38), containing

WHITE PELICANS.

Pelecanus Onocrotalus, Linn. Le Pélican, Buff. Le Pélican blanc, Temm.

These are natives of the Eastern inland parts of Europe, also of Asia and of Africa. They feed on fish. One pair in mature plumage is exhibited. The third bird, of smaller size and more dusky colour, may be of a different species. It has lived in the Menagerie for more than three years.

The walk in this quarter is terminated by the EMU ENCLOSURE (39), in which are kept two pairs of

EMUS.

Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ, Vieill. Casuarius Novæ Hollandiæ, Lath.

Natives of New South Wales. A pair of these birds was hatched in the Royal Menagerie at Windsor, and was presented to the Society by His late Majesty. A second pair was presented by the Right Hon. John Charles Herries. Many broods have been reared by the Society. Some of this year's birds are exhibited.

After passing through the TUNNEL (40) which connects the North and South Gardens, there appears in front a SQUIRREL CAGE (41), where, during the summer, different species of the Squirrel kind are exhibited. Here at present are specimens of the

GREY SQUIRREL.

Sciurus cinereus, Linn.

Grey Squirrels were presented by the Marchioness of Cleveland, and — Wood, Esq.

BLACK SQUIRREL.

Sciurus niger, Linn.

Both natives of North America.—The latter were presented by B. Burnett, Esq.

EUROPEAN SQUIRREL.

Sciurus vulgaris, Linn. L'Ecureuil, Buff.

The path to the right leads to a REPOSITORY (42), situated at the Eastern extremity of the ground, in which are kept *Carnivorous Quadrupeds* and *Birds*.

MALAYAN SUN-BEAR.

Ursus Malayanus, Horsf. L'Ours des Malais, F. Cuv.

Native of Sumatra, and found only in the immediate vicinity of the equator. Its food is chiefly vegetable, and it occasionally causes much damage by devouring the young shoots of the cocoa-nut tree, which are particularly grateful to it. It is also very fond of honey, for the lapping of which its lengthened tongue is well suited.

CRESTED PORCUPINE.

Hystrix cristata, Linn. Le Porc-Epic, Buff.

Native of Northern Africa, and naturalized in Italy.—Presented by E. W. A. Drummond Hay, Esq., W. Willshire, Esq., and J. O. Hanson, Esq.

STRIPED HYÆNAS. (Male and Female.)

Hyæna vulgaris, Desm. Canis Hyæna, Linn. L'Hyène, Buff. L'Hyène rayée, Desm.

Males of this species have been presented by Captain Boyes, and by Captain J. Horne. One of these is understood to have been brought from the Cape of Good Hope. The Female is from India, and was presented by Colonel Sykes.

SPOTTED HYÆNA. (A Male.)

Hyæna Crocuta, Cuv. *Hyæna Capensis, Desm.* *Canis Crocuta, Gmel.*
L'Hyène tachetée, Desm.

An inhabitant of the Southern parts of Africa. Called also by the French *Le Loup-Tigre*. It is similar in its habits, food and manners, to the preceding.

VILLOSE HYÆNA.

Hyæna villosa, Smith.

Presented by Hanmer Warrington, Esq.

JACKAL.

Canis aureus, Linn.

PANTHER.

Felis Pardus, Linn.

This beautiful animal, presented by Lord Hill, is supposed to be the true *Panther* of the ancients.

LEOPARDS. (Male and Female.)

Felis Leopardus, Erxl. & Temm. *Le Léopard, Buff.*

Leopards are natives of Asia and Africa.—Both these specimens are from India. The Male is a remarkably fine animal of the species. The Female was presented by William Osborne, Esq.

Other *Leopards*, of both sexes, now in the Menagerie, have been presented by Joseph Marryatt, Esq., Arthur Aston, Esq., Capt. Robert Lindsay, E.I.C.S., &c.

THE JAGUAR. (A Female.)

Felis Onca, Linn. *Le Jaguar, Buff.* *Brazilian Tiger, Penn.*

Native of the hotter parts of South America.

A second specimen, presented by Sir Benjamin D'Urban, has lived for several years in the collection.

OCELOT.

Felis Pardalis, Linn. *L'Ocelot, Buff.* *Mexican Tiger, Penn.*

From South America. Also found in Mexico and other parts of North America. Is voracious in its wild state, and very destructive to small quadrupeds.

WILD CAT.

Felis Catus, Linn.

From Scotland.—Presented by Lord Gwydyr.

Several varieties of the *domestic Cat* are exhibited here, such as the *Angora Cat*, *Persian Cat*, *Kamtschatka Cat*, *tailless Cat*, &c.

PERSIAN LYNX.

Felis Caracal, Schreb.

Presented by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.—A second specimen is one of a pair from Mogadore, presented by W. Willshire, Esq. Others from India have been presented by Lord Clare.

LION AND LIONESS.

Felis Leo, Linn.

These are young animals, and were presented last summer by Sir Thomas Reade, Consul at Tunis. On the tip of the tail of the male was found the small claw or prickle which has been conjectured by one of the commentators on Homer, to be the stimulus with which the lion has poetically been said to lash himself into rage.

PUMA.

(See page 9.)

AFRICAN CIVET CAT.

Viverra Civetta, Linn. *La Civette*, Buff.

Native of various parts of Africa. It is this animal which is supposed to produce the perfume called *Civet*.

INDIAN CIVET CAT.

Viverra Rasse, Horsf. *Viverra Indica*, Geoff. *Genetta Indica*, Cuv. *La Genette des Indes*, Cuv.

From the Continent and Islands of India. It has been described by Dr. Horsfield as it exists in Java. Emits a musky odour.

PARADOXURE GENNETS. (Males.)

Paradoxurus Typus, F. Cuv. *Viverra nigra*, Desm. *La Civette à bandeau*, Geoff. *Le Pougouné*, Cuv.

From Eastern Asia.—Presented by Colonel Sykes and Capt. R. J. Fayer.

WHITE-FRONTED PARADOXURE.

Paradoxurus albifrons, ——. *Paradoxurus Pallasii*, Gray.

A new species, first described from a specimen presented to the Menagerie, by Walter Buchanan, Esq.

EGYPTIAN ICHNEUMON.

Herpestes Pharaonis, Ill.

Its natural food is small quadrupeds and reptiles. It has long been celebrated for destroying the eggs of the crocodile. It was formerly domesticated in Egypt.

GREY ICHNEUMON.

Herpestes griseus, *Ill.*

Native of India, where it is frequently kept in houses, similarly to the domestic cat.

BROWN COATI-MONDI.

Nasua fusca, *F. Cuv.* *Viverra Narica*, *Linn.* Le Coati brun, *F. Cuv.*
Le Coati noirâtre, *Buff.* Dusky Brazilian Weasel, *Penn.*

Native of South America.—Presented by Sir Benjamin D'Urban.

A JACKAL DOG. (Hybrid.)

Bred between a *Jackal* and *Common Dog*, the former being the male parent.

AGOUTIS, OR BRAZILIAN CAVIES.

Dasyprocta Acuti, *Ill.* *Mus Aguti*, *Linn.* *Cavia Aguti*, *Gmel.* *Chloromys Acuti*, *F. Cuv.* L'Agouti ordinaire, *Buff.* Long-nose Cavy, *Penn.*

Natives of Brazil and the various parts of South America, where they are eaten by the inhabitants. They readily become tame. Feed on roots and fruits. When angry they strike the ground with their legs like a Rabbit.—One of these was presented by Capt. George Francis Lyon, R.N.; the other by Lieut. Matthew Curling Friend, R.N.

On the South side of the Repository are CAGES and KENNELS for DOGS and other QUADRUPEDS (43), where at present are confined specimens of the

EUROPEAN BADGER.

Meles vulgaris, *Desm.* *Ursus Meles*, *Linn.*

RACCOON.

Procyon Lotor, *Storr.* *Ursus Lotor*, *Linn.* Le Raton, *Buff.*

RED COATI-MONDI.

Nasua rufa, *F. Cuv.* Le Coati roux, *Buff.* Brazilian Weasel, *Penn.*

Native of the warm parts of South America.

BROWN COATI-MONDI.

(See above.)

ESQUIMAUX DOGS.

These are the animals used by the Esquimaux in the countries bordering on the Polar Seas, for drawing their sledges on the ice and over the snow.—One of these specimens was presented by Lieut. Henderson, R.N.

AUSTRALIAN DOG.

Found wild in New South Wales. Called *Dingo* by the natives.—A specimen was presented by Capt. James Murray, R.N.; a second by Edward Barnard, Esq.

TERRA DEL FUEGO DOGS.

Brought home by Capt. King, R.N., from the Straits of Magellan.

MASTIFFS FROM CUBA. (Male and Female.)

Presented by Capt. Frederick Marryatt, R.N.

SPANISH MASTIFF.

Presented by J. Fuller, Esq.

WOLF DOGS. (Male and Female.)

These are said to be used in Italy, Hungary, &c. to protect the flocks from the attacks of wolves.—Presented by Frederick Richard West, Esq.

PERSIAN GREYHOUNDS. (A Pair.)

Presented by G. A. Green, Esq.

RUSSIAN DOG.

Presented by Leonard Currie, Esq.

The FOXES are also occasionally kept here.

COMMON FOX.

Canis Vulpes, Linn.

RED FOX.

Canis fulvus, Desm.

A native of North America.—Presented by Lord Clinton.

CROSS FOX.

Canis fulvus, var. *Canis argentatus*, Geoff.

When not in this situation, the *Foxes* are kept in moveable kennels, which are transferred to various parts of the Gardens as convenience dictates.

Returning towards the Tunnel, and proceeding in the Western direction of the North Garden, the visitor is led to the OSTRICH SHED AND YARD (44), where at present are kept four specimens of the

OSTRICH.

Struthio Camelus, Linn. L'Autruche, Buff.

The Male is distinguished by its black plumage. It is from Tripoli, and was presented, with two others, by Hanmer Warrington, Esq. The Female is from the Collection of the late Marchioness of Londonderry. A pair, now at the Farm, was presented by Sir Thomas Reade.

Westward of this Building is a PADDOCK (45), where the *Ostriches* are occasionally turned out. Connected with it is the KANGAROO SHED, the inhabitants of which are also permitted to range in the Paddock.

GREATER KANGAROO.

Macropus major, Shaw. *Didelphis gigantea*, Schreb. *Halmaturus giganteus*, Ill. *Kangarus labiatus*, Geoff. Le Kangaroo géant, Cuv.

These now well-known natives of New South Wales breed readily in domestication in this country, and elsewhere in Europe. Their food consists of grain, green vegetables, and hay.—The greater part of the Society's collection was received from the Royal Menagerie at Windsor, being presented by Their late and present Majesties. Others were presented by the Marquis of Hertford; a pair was given by Sir Charles Forbes; and another pair by Sir Robert Heron.

Several of these animals are retained at the Farm at Kingston for the purpose of breeding.

In the same Enclosure with the *Kangaroos* are occasionally exhibited some of the *Deer* kind, such as the

HOG DEER.

Cervus porcinus, Zimm.

Two Males are in this Enclosure; one of which belonged to His Majesty's Collection, the other was presented by Septimus Burton, Esq.

AXIS DEER.

Cervus Axis, Erxl.

Resembling the *Fallow Deer* in its markings, but very distinct in the form of its horns. It is the common Deer of India, and breeds readily in this country at all seasons. It has repeatedly produced young at the Farm.

And also some species of Gallinaceous Birds, as the

JAVANESE PEA-FOWL.

Pavo Javanicus, Horsf. *Pavo muticus*, Linn.

Presented by Lord Holmesdale.

In a Paddock to the westward of the KANGAROO SHED, are exhibited specimens of the

MOUFFLON.

Ovis Aries, Desm.

Native of Corsica, and regarded as the original stock of the varieties of the *domestic Sheep*.

Westward is an extensive BUILDING (46), with adjoining YARDS and PADDOCKS, erected for the purpose of receiving some of the larger *Quadrupeds* presented by His Majesty. The following species are now exhibited.

WAPITI DEER.

Cervus Wapiti, Mitchell.

Natives of North America.—The remaining stock, all of which were bred in this country, are kept at the Farm at Kingston Hill, where young have been several times produced. The race may evidently become acclimated.

MOOSE DEER.

Cervus Alces, Linn. *Elan*, Buff.

The *Elk* of Northern Europe, known in the remoter parts of North America, whence the present specimens were imported, by the name of *Moose*. The male is apparently in his fourth year.

BARBARY DEER.

Cervus Barbarus, Benn.

Apparently distinct from the *Red Deer* or *Stag*, to which, however, it is nearly allied. The female is at present at the Farm.—Presented by Sir Thomas Reade.

NYL-GHAUS.

Antilope picta, Pall. *Antilope albipes*, Erxl. *Le Nyl-Gaut*, Buff.

The species is from India, inhabiting the confines of Tartary. It is also called the *white-footed Antelope*. Nyl-ghau means *Blue Bull*. The Female is without horns. The young specimen was born at the Farm.

One of these was presented by Colonel Sykes.

COMMON ZEBRAS.

Equus Zebra, Linn. *Equus montanus*, Burchell.

BURCHELL'S ZEBRAS.

Equus Burchellii, ——. *Asinus Burchellii*, Gray. *Equus Zebra*, Burch.

These two species were first distinguished from each other by Mr. Burchell during his travels in South Africa. He describes them as differing in habits and places of resort; the former inhabiting the mountainous parts of the country, the latter the plains. The Female has produced a filly.

A pair of *Hybrids* between the two species of *Zebra* and the common *Ass* are generally kept here. Occasionally they are let out in the Paddocks in the South Garden (See page 17): they are at times employed in draft.

DSHIKKETAEI.

Equus Hemionus, Pall.

Native of the Deserts of Mongolia. Distinguished from the *Ass* by its less heavy form, and by the absence of the dark stripe across the shoulders. It has a dark stripe along the back.—Presented by Captain Glasspoole.

QUAGGA.

Equus Quagga, Linn.

Inhabits South Africa. The specimen is usually kept at the Farm.

In this Building are exhibited for the present, until a more appropriate habitation is provided, two Male specimens of the

INDIAN ELEPHANT.

Elephas Indicus, Cuv.

The larger individual has been in the Society's possession more than two years. When it arrived in the Menagerie it was about eleven years old. Its increase in height since January 1832 has been eight inches.

The smaller specimen was presented last year by Sir Edward Barnes, late Governor of Ceylon. It is probably three or four years old. Its growth in the last year was about five inches in height.

The *Indian Elephant* inhabits the Islands as well as the Continent. It is distinct in its form, and in the structure of its teeth, from the *African Elephant*; a remarkable feature of which is its excessively large ears.

During the day-time in the summer, one or both of these animals is usually allowed to range in the adjoining ELEPHANT'S Paddock and Pond (47). The larger individual is very fond of bathing, and it is interesting to observe him in his bath. The depth of the pond at its extremity is ten feet.

At a short distance from this Building are the PECCARY STIES (49), where two species of these animals, both natives of South America, are to be seen.

COLLARED PECCARY.

Dicotyles torquatus, *F. Cuv.* Le Pecari à collier, ou Patira, *Buff.*
Mexican Hog, *Penn.*

Peccaries were presented by Peter Ducane, Esq., and by Mrs. Fleming; and a pair, which was bred in this country, by Lord Rendlesham.

WHITE-LIPPED PECCARY.

Dicotyles labiatus, *F. Cuv.* Le Pecari ou Tajassou, *Buff.*
Presented by Sir Benjamin D'Urban.

Here also are confined specimens of the

WILD BOAR.

Sus Scrofa, *Linn.* Le Sanglier, *Buff.*
Which belonged to the Royal Collection.

Opposite is the TAPIR HOUSE (48), in which are contained

AMERICAN TAPIRS.

Tapir Americanus, *Gmel.* *Hippopotamus terrestris*, *Linn.* *Hydrochærus Tapir*, *Erxl.* Le Tapir ou Anta, *Buff.* Le Tapir d'Amérique, *Desm.* Long-nosed Tapir, *Penn.*

The *American Tapirs* are natives of the warm regions of the Southern division of that Continent. They are singular animals, resembling the *Hog* in their manners, and the *Hippopotamus* in their habits, whilst their flexible snout shows some affinity to the *Elephant*. They feed on vegetables and fruits, and live in the parts bordering on the Amazon and other great rivers, into which they frequently plunge, remaining a long time in the water. They are easily domesticated, and become very tame. Their flesh is used as food, though it is not very delicate. Another species of the genus, of a larger size, is found in India. Specimens have been presented by — Sandbach, Esq., by Sir Benjamin D'Urban, and by Sir Robert Ker Porter.

Toward the western extremity of the North Garden is a HOUSE for the UNDER-KEEPERS (50), one of the rooms in which forms a Repository for the PARROTS, and some of the more delicate *Birds*. Among them are the following species.

Cockatoos; natives chiefly of the Molucca Islands.

ROSE-CRESTED COCKATOO.

Plyctolophus rosaceus, *Vieill.* Kakatoës à huppe rouge, *Buff.*

LESSER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO.

Plyctolophus sulphureus, *Vieill.* Kakatoës à huppe jaune, *Buff.*

GREATER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO.

Plyctolophus galeritus, *Vieill.*

This latter species is found also in New Holland, whence the present specimen has been sent.

Maccaes; natives of South America.

RED AND YELLOW MACCAW.

Macrocerus Aracanga, *Vieill.* Le petit Ara rouge, *Buff.*

RED AND BLUE MACCAW.

Macrocerus Macao, *Vieill.* L'Ara rouge, *Buff.*

BLUE AND YELLOW MACCAW.

Macrocerus Ararauna, *Vieill.* L'Ara bleu, *Buff.*

HYACINTHINE MACCAW.

Macrocerus hyacinthinus. Le Guacamayo bleu, *Azara*.

ILLIGER'S MACCAW.

Macrocerus Illigeri, —.

BRAZILIAN GREEN MACCAW.

Macrocerus severus, *Vieill.* L'Ara vert, *Buff.*

Parrakeet Maccaes; natives also of America.

PATAGONIAN PARRAKEET MACCAW.

Psittacara Patachonica, —.

PAVOUANE PARRAKEET MACCAW.

Psittacara Guianensis, —. La Perruche Pavouane, *Buff.*

DWARF PARRAKEET MACCAW.

Psittacara nana, —.

YELLOW PARRAKEET MACCAW.

Psittacara solstitialis, —. Perruche jaune, *Buff.*

From His Majesty's Collection. The locality of this bird is doubtful.

SLIGHT-BILLED PARRAKEET MACCAW.

Psittacara leptorhyncha, ———.

Presented by Hugh Cuming, Esq.

Ground Parrakeets; natives of Australia, and extending to some of the Islands of India and Africa, but not found on either Continent.

MACQUARRIE GROUND PARRAKEET.

Platycercus Pacificus, ———. *Psittacus Pacificus*, *Lath.*

Brought from Macquarrie Island.

ROSE-HILL GROUND PARRAKEET.

Platycercus eximius, ———. *Perruche omnicolore*, *Le Vaill.*

STANLEY GROUND PARRAKEET.

Platycercus Stanleyi, *Vigors.*

PENNANTIAN GROUND PARRAKEET.

Platycercus Pennantii, ———. *Perruche à large queue*, *Le Vaill.*

KING'S GROUND PARRAKEET. (Male and Female.)

Platycercus scapulatus, ———. *Grand Perruche à collier et croupion bleues*, *Le Vaill.*

The three last species are from the Continent of Australia.

GREAT-BILLED GROUND PARRAKEET.

Platycercus macrorhynchus, —. *Perroquet de la Nouvelle Guinée*, *Buff.*
From New Guinea.

VASA GROUND PARRAKEET.

Platycercus Vasa, ———. *Le Grand Vasa*, *Le Vaill.*

From Madagascar. A specimen was presented by Mrs. David Barclay, and a second by Charles Telfair, Esq. of the Mauritius.

Parrakeets, with the two middle tail-feathers the longest; the group known to and noticed by the ancients.—Natives chiefly of India, but extending to New Holland.

ALEXANDRINE PARRAKEET.

Palæornis Alexandri, ———. *Perruche à collier des Isles Maldives*, *Buff.*

RING-NECKED PARRAKEET.

Palæornis torquatus, ———. *Perruche à collier*, *Buff.*

DO. YELLOW VARIETY.

Palæornis torquatus, ———. *Var. flava.*

BLACK-BILLED PARRAKEET.

Palæornis inornatus, —.

ROSEATE PARRAKEET.

Palæornis rosaceus, —.

Filamentous-tongued Parrakeets, from New Holland, where they feed chiefly on vegetable juices, which they extract with their tongue.

BLUE-MOUNTAIN PARRAKEET.

Trichoglossus hæmatodus, —.

BLUE-FACED PARRAKEET.

Trichoglossus capistratus, —.

Lories, chiefly from the Molucca Islands.

GREAT LORY.

Lorius Amboinensis, *Briss.* *Psittacus grandis*, *Lath.* *Lori cramôisi d'Amboine*, *Buff.* *Le grand Lori de la Nouvelle Guinée*, *Buff.*

From His Majesty's Collection.

PURPLE-CAPPED LORY.

Lorius Domicella, —. *Lori des Indes à collier*, *Buff.*

CERAM LORY.

Lorius Ceramensis, *Briss.* *Psittacus garrulus*, *Linn.* *Lori de Ceram*, *Buff.*

GUEBY LORY.

Lorius Guebiensis, —. *Petit Lori de Gueby*, *Sonn.*

Small Parrakeets, with graduated tails, from South America.

BUFF-FRONTED PARRAKEET.

Psittaca canicularis, —. *Perruche à front jaune*, *Buff.*

YELLOW-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittaca virescens, —. *Petite Perruche verte de Cayenne*, *Buff.*

ALL-GREEN PARRAKEET.

Psittaca viridissima, —.

Small Parrakeets, with even tails.

GUINEA PARRAKEET, OR LOVE BIRD.

Psittacula pullaria, *Kuhl.* *Perruche à tête rousse de Guinée*, *Buff.*

Native of Africa.

SAPPHIRE-CROWNED PARRAKEET.

Psittacula Galgula. Perruche à tête bleue de Pérou, *Buff*.

From the Philippine Islands.

GREY-HEADED PARRAKEET.

Psittacula cana, *Kuhl*. Perruche à tête grise, *Buff*.

Native of Madagascar and the Isle of France.

Parrots with even tails; inhabitants both of the Old and New Worlds, not as yet observed in New Holland. The following are from America.

AMAZONIAN PARROT.

Psittacus Amazonicus, *Briss*. Perroquet Amazone, *Buff*.

YELLOW-HEADED AMAZONIAN PARROT.

Psittacus ochrocephalus, *Gmel*. L'Amazone à tête jaune, *Buff*.

DUFRESNE'S PARROT.

Psittacus Dufresnii.

MEALY PARROT.

Psittacus pulverulentus, *Lath*. Meunier, ou Crik poudré, *Buff*.

WHITE-HEADED PARROT.

Psittacus leucocephalus, *Linn*. Perroquet à front blanc, *Buff*.

WHITE-FRONTED PARROT.

Psittacus albifrons, *Lath*.

DUSKY PARROT.

Psittacus sordidus, *Linn*. Le Papegai brun, *Buff*.

MITRED PARROT.

Psittacus mitratus, *Temm*.

The following are from Africa.

ASH-COLOURED PARROT.

Psittacus erithacus, *Linn*. Perroquet cendré ou face, *Buff*.

SENEGAL PARROT.

Psittacus Senegalus, *Linn*. Perroquet à tête grise, *Buff*.

BAY-HEADED PARROT.

Psittacus badiceps, —.

Besides the *Parrots*, a few Foreign birds are kept here during the Summer months ; as,

WHIDAH BUNTINGS.

Vidua paradisæa, *Cuv.* *Emberiza paradisæa*, *Linn.*

From His Majesty's Collection.

LAUGHING KINGSFISHER.

Dacelo gigantea, *Leach.*

From New Holland, where it is commonly called by the settlers the *Laughing Jackass*.—Presented by J. Goodsir, Esq.

GREATER-BILLED BUTCHER BIRD.

Vanga Destructor, *Cuv.*

Also from New Holland, with extraordinary powers of voice.—Presented by — Bagster, Esq.

MINO GRÄKLE.

Gracula religiosa, *Linn.*

Presented by Lord Dover.

DIAL BIRD.

Pastor saularis, *Temm.* *Gracula saularis*, *Linn.*

POE HONEY-EATER.

Anthochæra concinnata, *Vig. & Horsf.*

From New Zealand. It is sometimes called the *Organ Bird*.—Presented by Walter Buchanan, Esq.

Here also is the

CORNISH CHOUGH.

Presented by William Rashleigh, Esq.

A large box is kept in this Room for the reception of *Snakes* and other *Reptiles* requiring a high temperature. Here are at present the

TIGER BOA.

Python Tigris, *Daud.*

INDIAN AMPHISBÆNA.

Typhlops Braminus, *Cuv.*

The largest species known of those to which the name of *Double-*

headed Snakes has been given.—The specimens are from India, and were presented by F. D. Bennett, Esq.

DUB LIZARD.

Uromastyx acanthinurus, *Bell*.

From the interior of Northern Africa.—Presented by W. Willshire, Esq.

Adjoining to the UNDER-KEEPERS' APARTMENTS are the GARDENERS' YARD and CONSERVATORY (51), and the CARPENTERS' YARD and WORKSHOPS (52). To these, visitors are not admitted.

Beyond them the Gardens are not yet put in order. It is proposed to occupy this site by a Range of Aviaries for Pheasants and Grouse.

Returning past the TAPIR and PECCARY HOUSES, the visitor may either retrace his steps along the North Garden, and passing through the Tunnel, proceed along the South Garden to the LODGES at which he entered: or he may quit the North Garden at the TURN-STILE GATE (53), opposite to the Entrance Lodges.

The Turn-Stile Gate is so constructed as to allow of exit, but not of entrance. If the visitor passes through it, he is prevented by its machinery from returning.

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Cervus nudipalpebra, <i>Ogilby.</i>		Antelope Cervicapra, <i>Pall.</i>	
Hog Deer. <i>India</i>	47	Mouflon. <i>Greece</i>	48
Cervus porcinus, <i>Zimm.</i>		Ovis Aries, <i>Linn.</i>	
American Fallow Deer. <i>N. Amer.</i>	8, 46	Persian Sheep. <i>India</i>	7
Cervus Virginianus, <i>Gmel.</i>		Ovis Aries, var. <i>steatopyga.</i>	
Barbary Deer	48	African Goat	15
Cervus Barbarus, <i>Benn.</i>		Capra Hircus, var. <i>depressus.</i>	
Wapiti Deer. <i>North America</i>	48	Cashmere Goat	15
Cervus Wapiti, <i>Mitchell.</i>		Capra Hircus, var. <i>laniger.</i>	
Moose Deer. <i>Arctic Regions</i>	48	Bison. <i>North America</i>	30
Cervus Alces, <i>Linn.</i>		Bos Bison, <i>Erxl.</i>	
Sing-sing Antelope. <i>Africa</i>	15	Zebu. <i>East Indies</i>	29
Antelope Sing-sing.		Bos Taurus, <i>Linn.</i> var. <i>Indicus.</i>	
Nyl-ghau Antelope. <i>Asia</i>	48	Brahmin Bull. <i>East Indies</i> ...	15, 30
Antelope picta, <i>Pall.</i>		Bos Taurus, var. <i>Indicus.</i>	

Order IV. GLIRES, or RODENT ANIMALS.

Greater Kangaroo. <i>New Holland</i> ...	47	Restless Cavies, or Guinea Pigs.	
Macropus major, <i>Shaw.</i>		<i>South America</i>	34
Wombat. <i>New Holland</i>	11	Cavia Cobaya, var. <i>Gmel.</i>	
Phascolumys Wombat, <i>Peron.</i>		Common Agouti. <i>South America</i>	45
Squirrel Flying Opossum. <i>N. Holl.</i>	12	Dasyprocta Acuti, <i>Ill.</i>	
Petaurus sciureus, <i>Geoff.</i>		Golden Agouti. <i>South America</i> ...	
Crested Porcupine. <i>Africa</i>	42	Dasyprocta aurata, —.	
Hystrix cristata, <i>Linn.</i>		Spotted Cavy. <i>South America</i> ...	13
American Black Squirrel. <i>N. Am.</i>	42	Cælogenus subniger, <i>F. Cuv.</i>	
Sciurus niger, <i>Linn.</i>		Bandicoot Rat. <i>India</i>	13
Capistrated Squirrel. <i>N. America</i>	14	Mus giganteus, <i>Hardw.</i>	
Sciurus capistratus, <i>Bosc.</i>		White Rat. <i>British Islands</i>	13
Grey Squirrel. <i>North America</i> ...	42	Mus decumanus, var. <i>alba.</i>	
Sciurus cinereus, <i>Linn.</i>		Black Rat. <i>British Islands</i>	13
Common Squirrel. <i>British Islands</i>	42	Mus Rattus, <i>Linn.</i>	
Sciurus vulgaris, <i>Linn.</i>		Barbary Mouse	13
Common Jerboa. <i>Barbary</i>	12	Mus Barbarus, <i>Linn.</i>	
Dipus Sagitta, <i>Zimm.</i>		White Mouse. <i>British Islands</i> ...	14
Dormouse. <i>British Islands</i>		Mus Musculus, var.	
Myoxus avellauarius, <i>Desm.</i>		Long-tailed Field Mouse. <i>Brit. Isl.</i>	14
Chilian Rat	14	Mus sylvaticus, <i>Pall.</i>	
Octodon Cumingii, <i>Benn.</i>		Capybara. <i>South America</i>	13
Chinchilla. <i>Chili</i>	13	Hydrochærus Capybara, <i>Erxl.</i>	
Chinchilla lanigera, <i>Benn.</i>			

CLASS AVES.—Order I. RAPTORES, or BIRDS OF PREY.

Condor Vulture. <i>South America</i> .	32	Griffon Vulture. <i>Eur. Continent</i> ...	33
Sarcorhamphus Gryphus, <i>Dum.</i>		Vultur fulvus, <i>Gmel.</i>	
King Vulture. <i>South America</i> ...	34	Chinese Vulture	24
Sarcorhamphus Papa, <i>Dum.</i>		Vultur leuconotus, <i>Gray.</i>	

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Sociable Vulture. <i>Cape of Good Hope</i>	24	Kestrel Falcon. <i>British Islands</i> ...	27
<i>Vultur auricularis, Lath.</i>		<i>Falco Tinnunculus, Linn.</i>	
Angola Vulture.	24	Red-legged Falcon. <i>Eur. Continent</i>	22
<i>Vultur Angolensis, Lath.</i>		<i>Falco rufipes, Bechst.</i>	
Turkey Vulture. <i>America</i>	24	Common Buzzard. <i>British Islands</i>	25
<i>Cathartes Aura, Illig.</i>		<i>Buteo vulgaris, Bechst.</i>	
Bearded Vulture. <i>Eur. Continent</i>	33	Jackal Buzzard. <i>Cape of G. Hope</i>	25
<i>Gypaëtus barbatus, Cuv.</i>		<i>Buteo Jackal.</i>	
Harpy Eagle. <i>South America</i>	18	Red-tailed Buzzard. <i>N. America</i>	25
<i>Harpyia Destructor.</i>		<i>Buteo borealis.</i>	
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White-headed Sea Eagle. <i>N. Amer.</i>	33	Short-eared Owl. <i>British Islands</i>	27
<i>Haliaëtus leucocephalus, Sav.</i>		<i>Otus brachyotus, Cuv.</i>	
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<i>Accipiter Nisus, Ray.</i>		<i>Strix flammea, Linn.</i>	
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St. Domingo Falcon. <i>America</i> ...	28	Barred Owl. <i>North America</i>	29
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<i>Falco Subbuteo, Linn.</i>			

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Redbreast Warbler. <i>Brit. Islands</i>	26	Aberdevine, or Siskin. <i>Brit. Islands</i>	26
<i>Sylvia Rubecula, Linn.</i>		<i>Carduelis spinus, Cuv.</i>	
Bullfinch. <i>British Islands</i>	26	Goldfinch. <i>British Islands</i>	26
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Greenfinch. <i>British Islands</i>	26	Poë Honey-eater. <i>New Zealand</i> ...	55
<i>Fringilla Chloris, Temm.</i>		<i>Anthochæra concinnata, Vig. & Horsf.</i>	
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Chaffinch. <i>British Islands</i>	26	Dial Bird. <i>Mauritius</i>	55
<i>Fringilla cœlebs, Linn.</i>		<i>Pastor saularis, Temm.</i>	

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<i>Barita Tibicen</i> , Cuv.		<i>Platycercus</i> scapulatus.	
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Raven. <i>British Islands</i>	29	Alexandrine Parrakeet. <i>E. Indies</i>	52
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Brazilian Green Maccaw. <i>S. Amer.</i>	51	<i>Psittaca</i> viridissima.	
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Patagonian Parrakeet Maccaw. <i>S. America</i>	51	<i>Psittacula</i> pullaria, Kuhl.	
<i>Psittacara</i> Patachonica.		Sapphire-crowned Parrakeet. <i>East Indian Islands</i>	54
Pavouane Parrakeet Maccaw. <i>S. Am.</i>	51	<i>Psittacula</i> galgula.	
<i>Psittacara</i> Guianensis.		Grey-headed Parrakeet	54
Dwarf Parrakeet Maccaw. <i>Jamaica</i>	51	<i>Psittacula</i> cana, Kuhl.	
<i>Psittacara</i> nana.		Amazonian Parrot. <i>South America</i>	54
Yellow Parrakeet Maccaw	51	<i>Psittacus</i> Amazonicus.	
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Rose-Hill Ground Parrakeet. <i>New Holland</i>	52	<i>Psittacus</i> pulverulentus, Linn.	
<i>Platycercus</i> eximius.		White-headed Parrot. <i>S. America</i>	54
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Dusky Parrot. <i>South America</i>	54	Senegal Parrot. <i>Africa</i>	54
<i>Psittacus sordidus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>		<i>Psittacus Senegalus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	
Mitred Parrot. <i>South America</i>	54	Bay-headed Parrot. <i>Africa</i>	55
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Stock Dove. <i>British Islands</i>	30	Purple-breasted Pheasant. <i>China</i> ...	16
<i>Columba Cenas</i> , <i>Linn.</i>		<i>Phasianus pectoralis</i> .	
Ring Dove. <i>British Islands</i>	30	Hybrid Pheasant	15
<i>Columba Palumbus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>		(Between common and golden)	
Cora Dove. <i>South America</i>	31	Do. Do.	15
<i>Columba Corensis</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>		(Between common Pheasant and	
Turtle Dove. <i>British Islands</i>	31	common Fowl.)	
<i>Columba Turtur</i> , <i>Linn.</i>		Red Grouse. <i>British Is'ands</i>	16
Collared Turtle Dove. <i>East Indies</i>	30	<i>Tetrao Scoticus</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	
<i>Columba risoria</i> , <i>Linn.</i>		Common Partridge. <i>British Islands</i>	16
Partridge Pigeon. <i>West Indies</i> ...	28	<i>Perdix cinereus</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	
<i>Columba montana</i> , <i>Lath.</i>		Chukar Partridge. <i>India</i>	31
Nicobar Pigeon. <i>India</i>	31	<i>Perdix Chukar</i> , <i>Gray.</i>	
<i>Columba Nicobarica</i> , <i>Linn.</i>		Common Quail. <i>British Islands</i> ...	
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<i>Columba Princeps</i> , <i>Vigors.</i>		Californian Quail. <i>North Ame-</i>	
Bronze-winged Pigeon. <i>New Hol-</i>		<i>rica</i>	31
<i>land</i>	31	<i>Ortyx Californianus</i> , <i>Steph.</i>	
<i>Columba chalcoptera</i> , <i>Lath.</i>		Virginian Quail. <i>North America</i> ...	32
White-crowned Pigeon. <i>W. Indies</i>	31	<i>Ortyx Virginianus</i> , <i>Steph.</i>	
<i>Columba leucocephala</i> , <i>Linn.</i>		Welcome Quail. <i>America</i>	32
Passenger Pigeon. <i>North America</i>	30	<i>Ortyx neoxenus</i> .	
<i>Columba migratoria</i> , <i>Linn.</i>		Ostrich. <i>Africa</i>	47
Fancy Pigeons	4, 9, 41	<i>Struthio Camelus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	
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<i>Gallus Sonneratii</i> .		Cassowary. <i>Indian Islands</i>	11
Ayam-alas Jungle-Fowl. <i>India</i>	17	<i>Casuarus Emeu</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	
<i>Gallus furcatus</i> , <i>Temm.</i>		Emu. <i>New Holland</i>	42
Javanese Jungle-Fowl. <i>Java</i>	39	<i>Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	
<i>Gallus Bankiva</i> , <i>Temm.</i>		Crested Curassow. <i>South America</i>	39
Javanese Pea-Fowl. <i>Java</i>	48	<i>Crax Alektor</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	
<i>Pavo Javanicus</i> , <i>Horsf.</i>		Globose Curassow. <i>South America</i>	39
Hybrid Pintado	40	<i>Crax globicera</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	
(Between Pintado & common		Yarrell's Curassow <i>South America</i>	39
Pheasant.)		<i>Crax Yarrellii</i> , <i>Benn.</i>	
Gold Pheasant. <i>China</i>	16	Red Curassow. <i>South America</i> ...	40
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Silver Pheasant. <i>China</i>	16	Razor-billed Curassow. <i>S. America</i>	40
<i>Phasianus nycthemerus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>		<i>Ourax Mitu</i> , <i>Cuv.</i>	
Reeves' Pheasant. <i>China</i>	16	Galeated Curassow. <i>South America</i>	40
<i>Phasianus Reevesii</i> , <i>Hardw.</i>		<i>Ourax galeata</i> , <i>Cuv.</i>	
Ring-necked Pheasant. <i>China</i>	16	Crested Guan. <i>South America</i>	40
<i>Phasianus torquatus</i> , <i>Temm.</i>		<i>Penelope cristata</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>	

Order IV. GRALLATORES, OR WADING BIRDS.

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Order V. NATATORES, OR SWIMMING BIRDS.

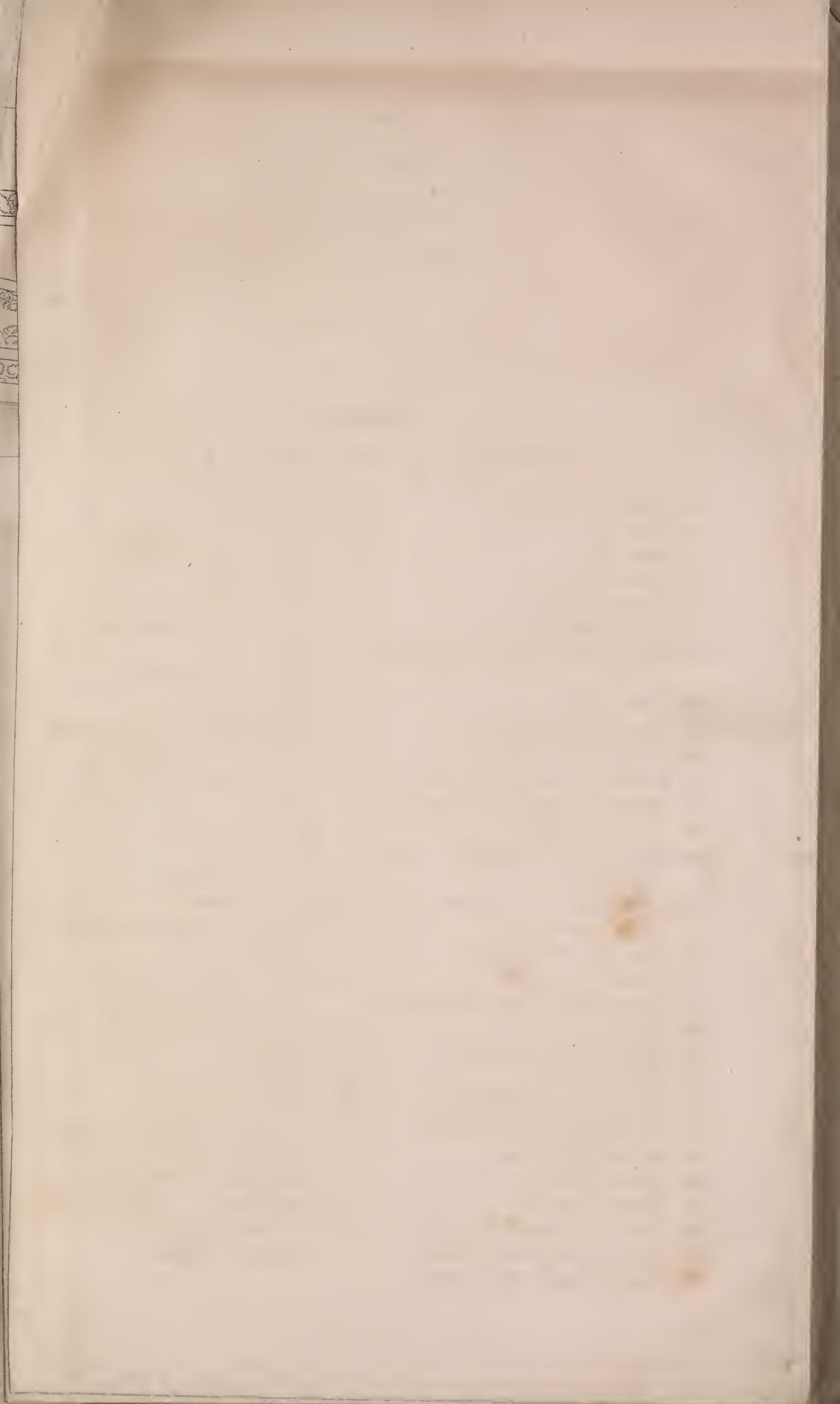
Wild Swan. <i>British Islands</i>	35	Mandarin Teal. <i>China</i>	25
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Anser ferus.		Anas clypeata, <i>Linn.</i>	
Bean Goose. <i>British Islands</i>	36	Pochard. <i>British Islands</i>	5
Anser Segetum.		Fuligula ferina.	
White-fronted Goose. <i>Brit. Islands</i>	36	Common Cormorant. <i>Brit. Islands</i>	4
Anser albifrons.		Carbo Cormoranus, <i>Meyer.</i>	
Egyptian Goose. <i>Africa</i>	36	White Pelican. <i>Asia</i>	41
Anser Ægyptiacus, <i>Briss.</i>		Pelecanus Onocrotalus, <i>Linn.</i>	
Barnacle Goose. <i>British Islands</i> ...	36	Black-backed Gull. <i>British Islands</i>	19
Anser leucopsis, <i>Bechst.</i>		Larus marinus, <i>Linn.</i>	
Brent Goose. <i>British Islands</i>	36	Herring Gull. <i>British Islands</i>	19
Anser Bernicla.		Larus argentatus, <i>Brunn.</i>	
Sheldrake. <i>British Islands</i>	5	Common Gull. <i>British Islands</i>	19
Anas Tadorna, <i>Linn.</i>		Larus canus, <i>Linn.</i>	
Wild Duck. <i>British Islands</i>	5	Black-headed Gull. <i>British Islands</i>	19
Anas Boschas, <i>Linn.</i>		Larus ridibundus, <i>Linn.</i>	
Summer Teal. <i>North America</i>	25		
Anas Sponsa, <i>Linn.</i>			

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Testudo Græca, <i>Linn.</i>		Python Tigris, <i>Daud.</i>	
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Testudo marginata, <i>Schæpff.</i>			

REFERENCES TO THE PLAN.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Entrance Lodges.
2. Terrace.
3. Bear Pit.
4. Rustic Seat.
5. Llama House.
6. Lawn and Pond.
7. House and Cage for Mac-
caws.
8. Court Yard.
9. Yards for Deer, &c.
10. Sloth Bear's Den.
11. Yard and Shed for Deer, &c.
12. Dens for large Quadrupeds.
13. Winter Repository.
14. Shed and Enclosures for
Goats.
14*. Moveable Aviaries and
Enclosures.
15. Pond for Swans, &c.
16. Maccaw Cages.
17. Polar Bear's Den and Bath.
18. Monkey Poles.
19. Harpy Eagle Cage.
20. Seals' House.
21. Otter Cage and Pond.
22. Enclosure for Tortoises.
23. Monkey House.
24. Beaver Pond.
25. Falcon Aviary.
26. Pond for Small Ducks.
27. Aviary for Small Birds.
28. Cattle-Sheds and Yards. | 29. Owl Cages.
30. Turtle Dove Cage.
31. Enclosure for Rabbits.
32. Eagle Aviary.
32*. Eagle Cages.
33. Guinea Pig Enclosure.
34. Wolf's Den.
35. Pond for Geese, &c.
36. Large Aviaries.
37. Head Keepers' Apartments.
38. Enclosure for Pelicans.
39. Emu House and Yard.
40. Tunnel.
41. Squirrel Cage.
42. Repository.
43. Dog Kennels.
44. Ostrich Shed.
45. Kangaroo Shed and Pad-
dock.
46. House and Yards for
Wapiti Deer, &c.
47. Elephants' Paddock and
Pond.
48. Tapirs' House.
49. Peccary Sties.
50. Under Keepers' Apart-
ments. Parrot Room.
51. Gardeners' Yard, &c.
52. Carpenters' Yards and
Workshops.
53. Turnstile Gate. |
|---|--|



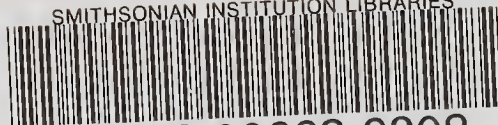


Public Drive round the Park

PLAN OF THE GARDEN
of the
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
within the Area of the
REGENT'S PARK.



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